THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,860—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 9-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	To
1913				
25th Jan	ARABIA	8001	.....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6016	MOOLTAN	16300
8th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6400	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8010	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6400	MARMORA	16300
19th "	PARKOLA	7000	.....	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6999	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	16000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	16500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

†INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
To London	„ 627 or „ 528	„ 940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Sydney	4120	...Rat	12th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	...Cazal	12th Mar. 1913.
Australien	6385	...Costa	9th April 1913.
Caledonien	4120	...Malber	7th May 1913.
Dumbea	5686	...Sellier	4th June 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	„ 891	743	405
To London (single)	„ 669	528	270
Do. (return)	„ 999	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	15th Feb. 1913.
Sicilia	5220	D. Maggazini	15th Mar. 1913.
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	15th April 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class.
Single Ticket from, Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350		Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4195	A. de Amezaga	8th Feb. 1913.
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1913.
Capri	4195	A. de Amezaga	16th April 1913.

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250: DECK Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Lioga	2185	Mon. 27th Jan.	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 30th Jan.	9 a.m. †	C.M.
Dwarka	1695	Friday 31st Jan.	‡	6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Kola", 1205 tons, on Thursday, 30th Jan., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora", 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 30th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Sails on
†Lindula	3353	...	Thursday, 6th February.
*Pentakota	3418	...	„ 20th „
†Pundua	3305	...	„ 6th March.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A steamer on or about 28th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

24th January, 1913.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. 1913.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th March „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd „ „
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R	10th April „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd „ „
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May „
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	18th „ „

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any farther information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Praesident	3310	Schut	3rd Feb. 1913
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	16th Feb. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

21, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th December, 1912

GROTRIAN STEINWEG.

The fame of this old established Piano Firm is the outcome of the lifework of three generations of the Grotrian Steinweg family and we solicit your kind interest in these magnificent

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

FAVOURED

USED

By the Royal Courts of Europe.

At most of the leading conservatoires, Musical Acadamies and Institutes.

TESTIFIED

For Excellence by,

Von Bülow.	Lamond.
Brahms.	Paderewski.
Henselt.	Reisenauer.
Liszt.	Rummel.
Rubinstein.	Risler.
Clara Schumann.	Sapellnikoff.
d'Albert.	Sauer,
Stavenhagen	&c., &c.

We courteously invite comparison. As these Pianos are specially extra strong and built for the Tropics.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO, ORGAN and MUSIC DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONCINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary: the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE,
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half-yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)	Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B. A., Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchwang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Peking	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Liaoyang	Tihlling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
	Harbin (North Manchuria)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... „ 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch.

101. Hornby Road.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 25,419-8-0.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	„ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	„ „ 558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 385,000

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.

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BRANCHES AT:—

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

SALE NOTICE OF HORSES.

NINE undersized Ahmednagar Stud-bred stock not required by Government will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 15th February, 1913, at 8-30 A.M., outside the Race Course Grand Stand, Mahalakshmi.

Further information can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. HUNT, Major, A.V.C.,
Offg. Supdt., Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.
Remount Depot, Ahmednagar,
21st January, 1913.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be HELD at the Postmaster-General's Office, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1913, at 10 A.M., for twenty appointments, as probationers in the European and Eurasian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department in the Bombay Circle. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20, and applications accompanied by certificates of Birth and Good Conduct in original, must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 15th February, 1913, to the Postmaster-General Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding the subjects for examination and pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Department. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem, while under training, and after passing a satisfactory examination, will be appointed as Telegraphists.

H. M. FFINCH,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch,
Bombay.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

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AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
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FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

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£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablemen allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.
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EMPRESS PALE
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HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The Management have pleasure in announcing that they have secured the right of producing
VICTOR HUGO'S
CELEBRATED
LES MISERABLES.
The story is represented in
FOUR EPOCHS,
dispersed over
12,000 feet of Films.
THE 1ST EPOCH
will be exhibited on
SATURDAY, 25th Instant.

N.B.—An illustrated booklet of synopsis may be had free on application.

LAST NIGHTS
OF
Present Programme.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.
ORGAN RECITAL.
SATURDAY, January 25th, 6-30 P.M.
PROGRAMME.

1. Prelude and Fugue...In C Minor.....Bach.
2. Aria.....“O Rest in the Lord”.Mendelssohn.
3. Abend-Traumerei. Op 19 No 1.....Tschaikowsky.
4. { Recit (1) “O Let Eternal Honours.” Handel. Aria (2) “From Mighty Kings.”
5. Contrasts ...“The Gavotte. A.D. 1700-1900.”Elgar.
6. { Recit (1) “And he Journeyed.” Mendelssohn. Aria (2) “But the Lord is Mindful.”
7. Andante in B flat.....Merkel.

Between Nos. 5 and 6 Hymn 24 will be sung, and a collection will be made.

VOCALIST: MRS. DAVIES.
„ MISS DOROTHY VINING.
ORGAN: DR. EDGAR FAULKNER.

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SATURDAY, 25th JANUARY,
BOBBIE BURNS' DAY.
Grand Descriptive Programme
of SCOTCH AIRS
by the Band of the
7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.
PROGRAMME.

9-30 Commencement of Band Programme.
10-30 Free distribution of Heather.
11-0 „ „ Carnival Streamers.
12-0 Auld Lang Syne.

MISS
GAUHAR JAN,
Queen of Indian Songstresses,
IN THE
DURBAR SHAMIANA,
at 9-30 P.M.

This is the first of a series of concerts by this celebrated lady prior to her departure for Europe.

RESERVED SEATS ..... Rs. 10 and Rs. 5.
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a combination ticket for
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admits bearer to
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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

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Produced in Magnificent Pictures.

A SEQUEL TO "THE FALL OF TROY"
"THE ATTEMPT ON THE SPECIAL."
A thrilling picture-play showing how a brave girl saves a wole train from being robbed, and herself has a marvellous escape from death.

OUR NEW PROGRAMME.

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3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

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The abiding peril of the orient is FEVER and its attendant dangers.
At the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA,
take Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills,
Re. 1 each.

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For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
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Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with
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AGENTS WANTED.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO LET at COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

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WANTED.—GIN-FITTERS qualified for up-country. Apply with certificates to Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY and Co., No. 204 Khoja Mohla, Mandvi.

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FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
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Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital forces. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
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Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

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No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
Furniture such as drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, glass door jewel cupboard, in two pieces made to order, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, hat stand, phonographs, and iron safes.
1 Sweet toned cottage piano by Rose & Co., in good order, the property of A. W. Lester, Esq.
By order of the Postmaster-General, unserviceable articles such as canvas and drill bags, leather wallets and bags, etc.

At 3 P.M., (S. T.).
By order of R.D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver, in suit No. 1282 of 1912 (Mahomed Nasim vs. Fatmabai.)
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Office shigram.
1 Handsome grey Arab horse and harness.
Also several Gents' bicycles by different makers.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th January, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Property, at Nagdevi Road.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 17th proximo, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Ahmed Karim Mahomed and Peer Mahomed Karim Mahomed, the following :—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises and dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being at Nagdevi Road, in the City and registration district and sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement two hundred and two square yards, or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1216 and 187, and New Nos. 6951 and 6960, Old Survey Nos. 858 and 859, and New Survey Nos. 1-2013 and 2013, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality under B. Ward No. 309, Street, Nos. 23-25, Old No. 5, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and the property of Karimbhoy Ebrahim, on or towards the South by the property of Mansjibai Fatmabai and Khatezabai, on or towards the West by Nagdevi Street, and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation "inter alia" of the mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sales, apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at 29, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th January, 1913.

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Atank Nigrah Pills.
The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."
PRICE, Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.
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"MIRACLE" ×12
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Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,
LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY
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ALSO
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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AT LOWEST PRICES.
CAN BE HAD OF
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GUARANTEED BEST
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WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Eurasian or English SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Re 1½ Per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra, CC-0. on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY,

25TH

JANUARY.

OWING TO

THE GREAT DEMAND

FOR SEATS

for the Concert of

GAUHAR JAN,

THE INDIAN PRIMA DONNA,

AND

the accommodation of the

DURBAR SHAMIANA

being insufficient,

it has been arranged for her performance to take place in

WILLISONS CIRCUS TENT,

Kindly lent for this special occasion. Consequently, the As. 8 Combination Ticket will not be available for the 9-30 Performance. Other Performances as Usual. The Combination Tickets admitting to

CIRCUS

AND

ALL SIDE SHOWS

will also be issued for

SUNDAY,

26TH

JANUARY,

CIRCUS

PERFORMANCES

6-30 & 9-30.

POSITIVELY

THE

LAST DAY

OF

WILLISON

CIRCUS.

—:o:—

GAUHAR JAN.

Seats Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Rs. 3.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, JAN. 22.] BOMBAY, JAN. 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
£1-2 per cent. Consols	75 3-16	1-16	
3 do. Rentes	89 1-4		unchgd
£1-2 do. Sterling Loan	90 5-4	1-4	
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 3-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	25 7-8		1-8
do. 2 months' hence	29		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	62 3-4		1-4
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·20 1-2	01	
do. do. at Berlin	20·48	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·87 5-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		since
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 11-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 5-16		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold. ... 77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

The Bombay mails of 11th instant arrived at Brindisi this afternoon.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 100,00,000.

Rs. 34,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 21,00,000 " to Bombay.
" 4,70,000 " to Madras.

" 59,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 19,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 19,30,00 " to Bombay
" 1,00,0000 " to Madras

" 40,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,17,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Madras.....Rs. 10,000 at 1s 4 3-32d
Tenders on Calcutta...Rs. 40,000 at 1s 4 3-32d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm. Moderate business.
Futures	Irregular. Excited.
Manchester	Quiet but firm.
Total Sales	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	100 "
Imports	25,000 "
Mid-Americans	d 6·80+09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9·80+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May	May.-June
6·60	6·59	6·58	6·56	6·54
+14	+14	+14	+13	+13
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Jan.-Feb.
6·52	6·48	6·33	6·25	6·12
+13	+12	+12	+13	+11

New York 11 a.m., March 12·31 May. 12·14
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·27 May. 12·11
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·0 May. 12·9

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	16,000
" Receipts at " last year	52,000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Exports to Continent	35,000
Spot Cotton	13·00 +16
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·27+13	Advanced on firm southern spot market and improved demand and on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of May. 12·10+14	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 7-16 +1-8
Futures month of Mar.	12·32+19
Futures month of May.	12·30+17
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	40 1-4+1-2
Do. Months	Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers	
Wheat Red Karachi	39 7-8+1-2
Do Months—	Jan.-Feb.—London—Sellers

Tone—Firm.
Australian Wheat.— Unchanged

SEEDS.

LINSEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. 50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship Nominal
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore Nominal
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 47 5-8+3-8
Do. Months— March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta 44 6+3d
Do. Months— April-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 42 5-8+3-8
Do. Months— Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Buyers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market 87 2 6+0 1 3
Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 13 3-4 -1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... 4s 5 1-2—1-4
Jan.-Feb—Buyers—Quiet.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B £70 1-2+1 3-4
Copper Braziers £84 +1-2
Yellow Metal £7 1-4 unchgd

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—
"Habsburg".

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 38
" Mutton Tallow ... 41-3
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady small business doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12s 6 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Only small business.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 9 +1-4d
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers
9 11—unchgd—Oct-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Steady, closed quiet. Very small business doing.
S A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 13 11 1-4+1 1-2d
Months of Shipments ... Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Not much doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value.
Tone—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 11 —June—Value.
Do. 10 6—July.-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 11 1 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 10 7 1-2—July.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 12 —June—Value.
Do. 11 10 1-2—July.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 1 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 12 —July.-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Steady very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [23RD JAN., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Bulln	76,800	London	Eastern Bank
40 Boxes Sova.	30,60,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
7 Boxes Bulln.	4,60,800	London	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st Jan., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	29	35,763
B. B. and C. I. Railway	46	56,006

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 41 lakhs up. The Bank rate is unchanged at 8 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. 1s. 4 3-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft	1s. 4 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France	171 3-4
Do. do Marks	139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	151 1-4
Shanghai "	209 1 2
Japan "	148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened steady at 95 1-16 for Cash and the first settlement, and 95 3-16 for the second settlement, and advanced 1-16 during early part of the day, remaining steady at the advance to the close. A moderate business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	95	2 0
1st Settlement	"	95	2 0
2nd "	"	95	4 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday bar silver in London closed 1-8 lower for ready at 28 7-8 and 1-8 lower for forward at 29. New York was 1-4 down at 62 3-4. There was little change in our market on opening this morning, the rate for the first settlement being 72 3-8 ex duty. This price has been maintained during the day with a small business doing. Rates close as under. Bar gold is steadier.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24	0 0
Australian "	"	14	0 0
Sovereigns "	"	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	"	72	6 0
1st Settlement	"	72	6 0
2nd Settlement	"	72	13 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	"	81	12 0
1st Settlement	"	81	12 0
2nd Settlement	"	82	3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The improvement in the American market continued yesterday, futures in New York being 13 and 14 points higher, and in New Orleans 19 and 17 points higher. Spot cotton was 10 points up in New York, and 1-8 up in New Orleans. The local market opened steadier at Rs. 317 for good Broach, and Rs. 312 13 for Khamgaon Akola January. The January settlements continue to occupy the chief attention of the market. Sellers for January delivery are scarce. There is still some enquiry for fine Broach March and April. The market closes steady as under.

There has been a fair demand for ready cotton at better rates.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	323-9	March.
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	318	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	331	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	327-8	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	"	324	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	320	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon Akola	"	314	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	290	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	281	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	273-4	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	265-6	Jan.
Sawginned Dharwar	"	322-3	Apl.-May.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	20,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·62	6·61	6·60
+02	+02	+02
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·58	6·57	6·55
+02	+03	+03
July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·50	6·41	6·28
+02	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is improving in sympathy with better advices from home.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	7 15	0 B T.
Apl-May	"	8 13	6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	8 5	3 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	"	7 9	0 B T
Yellow " "	"	8 2	0 "

JINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Firm.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	59	8 0
Mimbara	"	61	8 0
Black Kutni	"	49	0 0
Red Khandwa	"	53	8 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready Rs. 12 12 0 B T

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready Rs. 27 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Firmer.
We quote:—

Bold	Rs.	49	8 0
Small	"	48	0 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steadier.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 7 6 R T
White Delhi Apl.-May " 5 9 3 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,705 x d
Bank of India	...	...	66 c d
Eastern Bank	...	...	94
Indian Specie	...	...	70 1-4

MILLS.

David	...	...	500
Kohinoor	...	...	807 1-2
Manockji Petit	...	...	3,147 1-2
New Great Eastern	...	...	266 1-4
Standard	...	...	1,405

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	...	165
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...	...	181
Bombay S N Ordy	...	...	285
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,535
Bombay Burmah Trading Cor	...	...	572 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 21 hours ended at 6 p. m, yesterday:—

Cotton	...	...	16,922 bales.
Wheat	...	...	12,719 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	1,159 "
Rapeseed	...	...	201 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	15,017 "
Poppyseed	...	...	7 "
Groundnuts	...	...	7,315 "
Castorseed	...	...	1,755 "
Rice	...	...	2,542 "
Myrabollams	...	...	6,244 "
Cottonseed	...	...	15,440 "
Mowrassed	...	...	919 "
Gram	...	...	3,663 "
Joowar	...	...	1,977 "
Maize	...	...	nil "
Barley	...	...	241 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	20,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	...	10,000 do.
Exports to Continent	...	45,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York	...	13·00+10
Future Cotton at New York—Mar.		12·27+13
Future Cotton at New York—May		12·10+14
Spot closing tone	...	Steady
Future closing tone	...	Firm

General Tone Market opened:—
Firm and advanced on unfavorable cables, later declined on commission house buying.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 7-16+1-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.	12·32+19
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	12·30+17
Futures closing tone	Firm

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ... Steady and closed Steady.

Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Quiet but steady.

Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... do.

Total Day's Sales	...	8,000 bales,
Sales on spec and export	...	700 do
Total Sales of Surat	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	28,000
Coconada Fair Rod—Ldn. C. I. F.	...	5 1-2
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F.	...	5 9-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	9 13-16
Good Bhownuggur	...	6 1 8d.
Good Bengal	...	5 10·16d.
F. G. Bengal	...	5 12·16d.
Fine Bengal	...	5 14·16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn	...	6 3-16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	...	6 20-32d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	11 1-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)	...	11 1-4
Weft 54 American	...	12 5-16
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	17 1-4
Weft 32's do	...	14
Twist 36 do	...	11
Twist 42 do	...	12 1-4
Twist American 60	...	16 1-4
Twist Egyptian 60	...	17 5-8
Twist Egyptian 80	...	20 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns	...	Firm
Tone of Coarse Yarns	...	do
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·80+9

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Jan.-Feb.	...	6·60+14
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·59+14
Mar.-Apr.	...	6·58+14
Apr.-May	...	6·56+13
May-June	...	6·54+13
June-July	...	6·52+13
July-Aug.	...	6·48+12
Aug.-Sep.	...	6·38+12
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·25+13

MANCHESTER, Jan. 22.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—
Steady with hardening tendency.
Fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties and Grey Shirtings medium.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Larded Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-May—Ldn.—44 6 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Apl.-May.—London—49 6 Sellers
Do. La Plata...Apl.-May.—London—42 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market ...Sellers holding for higher prices

Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Jan.—£24 5-0 Sellers
do ...Mar.-Apr.—£23-15-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ...Steady
Poppyseed Canal...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp 7 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp 50 6 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Jan.-Feb—Antwerp— Nomi
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Jan.-Feb—Antwerp— Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Jan.-Feb.—Hull—£7-1-3— "
Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Firm
Gingelly Seed. Bomtay 15 p.c....Jan.-Feb.—London 62 9 "
Wheat. Choice white Karachi ...Jan.-Feb.—London—39 10 1-2 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Jan.-Feb.—London 39 6 "
Do. Club No. 2 . Jan.-Feb.—London—39 10 1-2 "
Do. Choice white Delhi ... Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at Close ... Quiet
Do. South Australian ... Nominal
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs ... do
Do. Red Graded American per central Mar.— ... 7 4 7-8

LONDON, Jan. 22.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent
F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 6 —Sellers
German Beet-root 88 per cent
F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 6 3-4 —Sellers
" Closing Tone of Market Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Jan.-Feb.— 12 6 —Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.— 12 7 1-2—Sellers
German Closing Tone Market—Quiet

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

RESTAURANT CAR.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.		UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
0-23...Arr.	Manmad ..... "	7-12
10-31... "	Bhopal ..... "	21- 5
12-58... "	Bina ..... "	18-35
15-26... "	Jhansi ..... "	15-32
17-23... "	Gwalior ..... "	13-42
19-34... "	Agra Cantonment ..... "	11-20
20-36... "	Muttra ..... "	10-19
23- 0... "	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
2-52...Arr.	Amballa Cantonment ..... "	2-51
5-29... "	Ludhiana ..... "	1-13
5-58... "	Phillaur ..... "	0-50
6-37... "	Jullundur ..... "	0- 6
8-19... "	Amritsar ..... "	22-24
9-25... "	Lahore ..... "	18-13
14-23... "	Lala Musa ..... "	15-35
18-36... "	Rawalpindi ..... "	11-29
23-18... "	Peshawar Cantonment...Dep.	6-54

BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
23- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25.....Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-28
2-52.....Arr.	Ambaila	Dep.	3-55
3-35.....Dep.	Ambaila	Arr.	2-51
5-28.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1- 0
6-15.....Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	0-15
12-48.....Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

DOWN H. M.		UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
16-15..... "	Jhansi ..... "	15- 5
18- 7.....Arr.	Orai ..... "	13- 8
20-14..... "	Cawnpore ..... "	10-55
21-45..... "	Lucknow ..... Dep.	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Jan.-Feb.—12 5 3-4 —Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Feb.-Mar.—12 5 3-4 —Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
Mauritius Crystals...Jan.— 13 — "
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Steady "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)—
Jan.-Feb—13 6 — "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags—
Feb-Mar.—13 6 — "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.—Steady.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)
C. I. F. Calcutta ... Jan.-Feb.—12 3—Value
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17)
C. I. F. Calcutta ... June—10 11 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)
C. I. F. Calcutta ... July-Dec.—10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)
Bombay or Karachi ... Jan.-Feb.—12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17)
Bombay or Karachi ... June—11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)
Bombay or Karachi July-Dec.—10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Jan.-Feb.—13 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta ... June—12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July-Dec.—11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Jan.-Feb.—13 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June—12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi —July-Dec.—12
Closing Tone of Market ... } Higher
Special Feature ... } but Inactive

LONDON, Jan. 22.

METALS.

		£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	70 10 0
" Best English Selected	...	76 0 0
" Braziers	...	86 10 0 mutilated
" Tone of Market	...	Firm
Hard Spelter	...	23 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	231 0 0
Yellow Metal	...	7 5-16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. G. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	...	12 7 6
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland	...	3 6 6
" " No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro	...	3 9 6
" " Gartsherrie	...	4 3 6
Lead Pig English	...	17 10 0
Silver, Spot	...	28 7-8
" 2 months hence	...	29
" Tone of Market—		Quiet—No buyer

LONDON, Jan. 22.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	...	28 7-8
Silver 2 months	...	29⅛
" Closing Tone of Market—		Quiet
" Tendency, etc, of the Market—		No buyers
Rentes 3 per cent	...	£ 89 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	...	£ 75 1-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent	...	£ 90 3-4
Sterling loan	...	£ 90 3-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	...	£ 77 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz	...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—		Firm
Closing " "		do
Bank of England Rate of Discount is		5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.		1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs	...	25·20 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	...	20·48
New York (Demand Bills) dols	...	4 87
Interest day to day loans	...	3 5-8
" 7 days Market loans	...	3 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.		4 5-8
" " " 6 "		4 3-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	...	5 1-8
" " 6 "	...	5

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for...Rs.100,00,000

Rupees 34,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 21,00,000 do to Bombay.
" 4,70,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 59,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d, (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Rupees 19,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 19,30,000 do to Bombay.
" 1,00,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 40,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale... ...Rs. 1,17,20 000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 1,00,00,000

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Steady

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Jan.-Feb.—4 5 1-2 Seller
General Tone of Market ... ... Quiet

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beauty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PATCH—January 17, at Armadale Cottage, Simla, the wife of James Patch, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Eoglish Mail s.s. "China" due at 5 a.m.
Central Bank of India, Ordinary General Meeting, Grasham Buildings, 4-30 p.m.
Prof. Daniel Jones' Lecture on Phonetics, Elphinstone College, 3-30 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst-road.
Alhambra Cinematograph, junction of Parel and Sandhurst roads.
"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
Parashramrao's Circus near Phul Gully, 9-30 p.m.
Willison's Tented Shows at "Maidania," 9 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim:—"He who by aspersions throws a stone at the head of another, hits his own."—G. Herbert.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-1.
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Malladaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Bavarda ..... H. Starke
Overture	La Reine d'un Jour...Adam
a Menuet	Paderewski's ..... Arr. Morelli
b Intermezzo	Liebestraum ..... F. von Blon
Grand Selection	Il Trovatore ..... Verdi
Valse	Beautiful Danube ... Strauss
Selection	A Country Girl ..... Monckton
Galop	Von Haus zu Haus..Faust

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 7th Dragoon Guards will play the following programme of music at "Maidania" this evening under the direction of Mr. C. Carnfield, L R A.M., Bandmaster.

From 8-15 p.m.

March	Tannhauser ..... Wagner
Valse	Venus in Earth ..... Linke
Overture	Der Freyschutz ..... Weber
Selection	Sunushine Girl ..... Rubens
Suite	Casse Noisette ..... Tschai Kousky
Valse	Silver Birds ..... Le Thiere
Sketch	She was Gidcy ..... Douglas

From 10-15 p.m.

March	Entry of the Gladiators...Fucik
Invitation ...	A la Valse .....

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Rakia 3660 tons Captain A B Smith sailed on Thursday for New York and Philadelphia with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Konig 374 tons Captain F Colze sailed on Thursday for Zanzibar etc via Mormugoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The Arab Steamer Company's steamer Bahrein 1402 tons Captain G C Grant arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Basreh, 7th January via Karachi with a general cargo and 117 deck passengers.

The steamer Errington Court 278 tons Captain S H Jones arrived in harbour on Thursday from Colomb 19th January with ballast.

The steamer Savanac 3454 tons Captain F W Gray will sail to-day for Aden Bay with ballast.

The steamer Benin 768 tons Captain E T Cole arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Mauritius 11th January with a cargo of sugar.

The B I S N Company's steamer Colaba 3896 tons Captain J A Robertson arrived in harbour on Thursday from Middlesbrough December 14 via London and Karachi with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Rabenfels 2392 tons Captain C Steinert arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hamburg, December 8 with a general cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Palamcotta 2207 tons Captain H Stockwell will sail to-day for Zanzibar etc with a general cargo and 18 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The P and O C mpany's steamer Banca 3793 tons Captain H W Foster will sail to-day for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer..Capt R A Nugent.....R N Flagship
H M S Alert .....Comdr H C Somerville ....Sloop
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Geo J Todd.....Spl Ser St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 23.

Arcadia	3513	Barcham	T M & Co
Benin	2788	Cole	B D Sassoon & Co
Behrein	1402	Grant	Arab Steamers Ld
Colaba	2892	Robertson	M M & Co
Errington Court	2781	Jones	Liverpool &c ... W & A Graham & Co
Lawoo	1817	Boon	Arab Strs Ltd
Lucy	900	Manley	M M and Co
Marmaris		Comar Muhlis	Turkish G Boat
Momtaz	250	Nacodi	Persian Govt
Marienfels	3501	Slifers	W A & G & Co
Patiala	1929	Warrington	M M & Co
Rabenfels	2892	Steinert	W & A G & Co
Shah Jehan	698	Nacoda	
Saigon Maru	3311	Yamaguchi	Kobe &c ... O S Kaisha
Saranac	3454	Gray	Standard Oil Co
Skerries	2702	Angus	
Clan Lindsay	2,499	Scott	J Finlay & Co
Wearbeck	2445	Tamsom	Turner Morrison & Co
Nairung	2462	McNicoll	T M & Co
Zoroastin	3393	Wickham	T M & Co
Amatonga	2393	Worster	T M & Co
Whitgrift	3242	Coltar	
Barjora	1905	Cammack	M M and Co
Lindula	2183	Coockson	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Banca	3794	Potter	24-1 P & O Co
3	Palamcotta	2207	Stockwell	24 M M & Co
5	Merton Hall	2773	Field	27 K Nixon & Co
6	Weissenfels	2438	Batten	Rangoon 28-1 W & A G & Co
7	Cleopatra	2129	Chersch	Trieste 1-2 A Lloyd
8	Roxburg	2326	Harrison	Genoa 25-1 Morison & Co
9	City of Birmingham	4833	Mayall	Karachi 25-1 Killick N & Co
10 & 11	Delta	4730	Martin	Shanghai 12-2 P & O S N Co
12	13 Arabia	4093	Palmer	London P & O Co
15	Gastein	2461	Mariglia	Trieste 24-1 A L S N Co

M W D D

Canara	3,883	Phillips	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Ismail	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
22	Bahrein	Grant	Busreh, Jan 7
23	Errington Court	Jones	Colombo, Jan 19
	Colaba	Robertson	M'bro, Dec 14
	Benin	Cole	Mauritius, Jan 11
	Rabenfels	Steinert	Hamburg, Dec 16

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Sankura	Whytehead	Persian Gulf, &c
	Kasara	King	Persian Gulf, &c
	Konig	Cotzsin	Zanzibar, &c
	Rakaia	Smith	Philadelphia

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Palamcotta, Stockwell, for Zanzibar, &c
„ Savanac, Gray, for Aden Bay.
„ Banca, Potter, for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Bahrein, for Calcutta.
„ Colaba, for Antwerp, &c.
„ City of Birmingham, for Karachi,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macneil, arrived in London on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Lahore", arrived at Suez homeward bound in the afternoon of the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—50 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 3,018 3-4 cwts myrabollams; F Mathuradas and Co; 2,678 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros. 150 bales cotton, Salomon Bros; 70 bales cottonwaste, W Wolf and Sons; 70 cwts old rubber, R M Jassawalla and Co; 20 bales hides and 43 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1 cwt pistachionuts, J E Juda.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—840 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—12,003 cwts cottonseed, A Khempji.

Errington Court s—13,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 5,030 cwts cottonseed, S Cooverji and Co; 2,025 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, A Hunchanel and Co; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji; 6,030 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji.

Eilaline s—4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 13,000 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus and Co; 3,000 cwts cottonseed L Pragji 975 cwts myrabollams S Cooverji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Lendsay s—7,727 cwts groundnuts and 2,000 cwts castorseed K Devchand and Co; 50 bales cotton-waste Keddie Reeve and Co; 8,000 cwts groundnuts S Cooverji and Co; 998 cwts rapeseed J Fachiri 950 tons manganessore The Central India Co; 4,000 cwts bonepieces Croft Mody and Co; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 110 bales cottonfly K Vishram and Co; 8,000 cwts groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2,001 cwts groundnuts C Boggiano and Co; 2998 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1750 tons manganese J Finlay and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Arsterturm s—220 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons 650 cwts gum M Jaffarbhoy; 3000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 157 bales hemp H Govindjee 1003 cwts mowrasseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Arsterturm s—2000 cwts ginseliyseed Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 4 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 25 cwts animals guts A D Meyer.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Calthne s—4018 bales castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—400 bales twist M B Kaisha 1000 cwts Onions E E Dadachanji 125 cwts Sharkfins A Chagla and Co; 64 cases Sharkfins M J Joomabhai and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kinball s—300 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 1750 bales cotton Ralli Bros 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Harunasan Maru s—1500 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Benes s—100 bales cotton B N Ginwalla and Co.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

PLEASE NOTE
1913 YEAR'S
CALENDARS
CAN BE HAD
at London Market Prices.

WE hold a large Stock of newly arrived CALENDARS of handsome mounts in different colours and styles, with various CHARMING PICTURES, suitable for Insurance Co.'s, Firms, Brokers and Merchants in any line having their own, or firm's name printed on them, as advertisement, at exceptionally LOW PRICES.

Price List will be forwarded on application.

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BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

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SPECIAL OFFER.
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per „
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE
NOISELESS
NAPIER,
THE PROVED BEST CAR.

"TATLER," 13th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:
"The acme of perfection of design and finish."
"BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:
"It is a wise policy that leaves the cheap vehicles to fight out their own salvation and develop a distinct type of car, in which price is subservient to the requirements of high grade."
With the British instinct for good work Messrs D Napier & Sons have, from the first, devoted all their attention to manufacturing real good cars. They have made quality paramount to all considerations.
To the motorist or would-be motorist of restricted means, we would remind them that it is the upkeep expenditure on a car which has to be considered and which really hurts. So do not forget that cars turned out purely "at a price" are not the most economical. NAPIER means proved economy in upkeep and a car obtainable at a moderate price, the special feature being
LOW PETROL CONSUMPTION;
LOW LUBRICATION COST;
LOW COST OF TYRES;
NO COST FOR REPAIRS.
All intelligent motorists appreciate these points. If you regard motoring as the nearest approach to Heaven on earth, the luxurious NAPIER will even more than demonstrate such an idea.
We will be pleased to give demonstrations to any prospective purchaser on application to
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
THE SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 24th Jan. 1913.

THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

THE war is over. The assembled dignitaries of the Turkish Empire have agreed to listen to the Powers and to cede Adrianople to the Bulgarians; and one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of Europe has thereby been closed. The adjustment of the various and sometimes conflicting claims will take time, and there are delicate questions still to be settled; but the chief issue has been decided, and there will be no more fighting just now. The fatalism which dominates the thoughts and actions of the Turks, has guided them safely at the last, and they have bowed to the force of a decree from which they could not have escaped. Not in ill-will to the Turks but in simple recognition of a predestined change, Europe has been united on this question as it has seldom been before; and since the Bulgarians routed the Turks at Kirk Kilisseh, the Turks' best friends have seen that the final surrender was only a matter of time. The Turks have now seen this for themselves. There was none now to help them, still less to save, unless they showed themselves responsible and sane; and reason advised the course which they have decided to take. They will not suffer by doing so. The whole strength of British diplomacy will be on their side in developing and consolidating their empire in Asia. If this had been a religious war, Europe would have cried aloud for the cession of Constantinople and perhaps also of Palestine and the Holy Places of the Christian faith. But the Turks will still be left to guard Jerusalem, and they will still continue to use the Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople as their principal mosque. If the Turks wished to do a gracious thing, they would hand over this great and beautiful building, erected by Christian hands for Christian worship, to their Christian fellow-subjects; and it is a striking proof of the moderation of the Bulgarians that they have restrained themselves from grasping at such a prize.

But no one, and Bulgaria least of all, wishes to dispossess Turkey of Constantinople, and the city of the Cæsars will continue to be the capital of Rum, to use the Indian word, for many a day to come. That sympathy for Turkey, which has always been felt in conservative circles in England, will soon re-assert itself in British Foreign policy; and there is nothing that would better suit the interests of our Empire than the maintenance of Turkish authority in Asia Minor. There was a time not very long ago in the history of nations when the Christians of Syria and the near East preferred the rule of the Sultan to the dominion of the Emperors of the East, and without high qualities of statesmanship it would not have been easy or possible for the Ottoman Turks to gain a footing in Europe at all. It may be that the days of political achievement for the Turks have passed; but there is no doubt of the willingness of Europe to give them a chance, or of the desire of England that they may still succeed. There is no nation to take Turkey's place on the Bosphorus, and the presence of any other power than Turkey in Mesopotamia and Arabia would hardly be welcome to us. There is no reason to despair of the Turkish army. Throughout this war the Turkish soldier has never had a chance. Badly led, and badly fed, and not knowing whom he was fighting for, there has never, throughout the campaign, been anything to rouse him to enthusiasm or to sustain him in a temporary defeat. But in Anatolia the Turk is at home; and if, as is to be hoped, the authority of the Caliphate is restored and doctrinaire notions of democratic government are for a while abandoned, the Turkish peasantry will soon have something worth fighting for again. There could be no better guarantee for a long peace than the growth of a strong and independent kingdom of Turkey extending from the Bosphorus to the head of the Persian Gulf; and it is because this end will be hastened by the deliverence of Turkey from quarrels with the Slavs, that England has encouraged the Porte to accept the Allies' terms.

If the true mind of the Allies is ever revealed, that will be found probable to be their position too. Strange as it sounded at first, Europe has now got accustomed to the idea that the Bulgarians are not unfriendly to the Turks. They have fought them and beaten them and they would do the same thing again but since the first battles of the war disclosed the strategical ability of the Allies' generals, it has become increasingly plain that the plans of their statesmen have also been carefully laid. Nothing has been left to chance. The Allies calculated exactly how much to ask for before they took up arms; and they have known better than anyone else how long Turkey would hold out. Everything has worked for the Allies. Their firm attitude about Macedonia and their willingness to meet the wishes of Austria in Albania, have gained increased respect from the Powers throughout the negotiations. Resources were never likely to fail the Balkan States so long as Russia was behind them; but their own position is stronger now than when the truce began. There will be much to say before the geography of what used to be Turkey-in-Europe can be taught again in schools, and the Powers will watch very carefully the progress and the results of the concluding conferences in London; but no development will be scanned with so much interest as the future relation between Turkey and Bulgaria. There is little doubt now that Bulgaria wishes Turkey to join the League. Turkey has men and will soon again have money, and with Slavonic influence preponderant at the Porte, there would be no limit to the aspirations of the new Power that has so suddenly arisen in Europe. Much will have happened in these regions before another generation has passed; but in the meantime Europe will breathe more freely again.

AUSTRALIAN SPY SCARE. ESPIONAGE scares are not to be allowed to be a monopoly of Britain and Germany—or even of Europe. The Antipodes is now beginning to prove that it too has nerves; and a long communication by an Australian correspondent to a London paper describes the misgivings, which are felt in the Commonwealth, at the reported mysterious movements of Japanese visitors. It has been an oft-repeated statement that Japan is spying out the land in Australia with a view to finding homes there for her surplus population, and we are again reminded that while Australia is sparsely populated, with a total number of less than four and a half millions, Japan is overcrowded with a population of fifty-five millions. However, although these stories have for long been current, we do not remember before to have found them in quite so definite a form as on this occasion. The correspondent says:—"The detection of Japanese with special photographs of the bridge over the Hawkesbury River in New South Wales and charting the sea along the Queensland coast is the latest of many sinister incidents. If it were merely an isolated occurrence it might be dismissed without a second thought. But it so happens that it is directly connected with several previous sensations, and the people are reasonably beginning to feel uneasy." The writer goes on to tell of mysterious vessels—as many as six of them—which like phantom ships have been glimpsed stealing across the sea only to disappear mysteriously almost as soon as sighted. These ships flew no colours and seemed in a great hurry to get hull down on the horizon. Sober-sided busy people laughed and said they were merely pearl pirates; but the more suspicious found a sinister explanation. Then, there was an airship-scare, a strange ship which was supposed to have suddenly come out of the unknown wilds of the continent's centre. Finally the recent Japanese Polar Expedition presented a peculiar appearance, and in this case precautions were actually taken. No more curious Antarctic party, the correspondent tells us, ever set out. "It had not sufficient stores, and it had not the hundred and one things necessary to brave the Polar regions. Careful precautions were taken while the party was in Sydney that it learned nothing about the forts at Sydney Head. The expedition, it is remarked, stayed several months in Australia, and after setting out for the Pole, returned home suddenly without adding much to the world's knowledge. From several quarters it is stated, the Federal military authorities have received warnings of persistent espionage by Japanese. They confirmed some—they have disproved others; whether fact or fiction, they maintain a profound and discreet silence. We have no doubt, that exaggeration and imagination have played their ordinary share in compiling all the rumours, but we cannot approve the attitude of the Government. If there is a genuine feeling of uneasiness in Australia, the Government should either announce that it is groundless, or prove by a capture and a trial that it is alert, and taking measures to deal effectively with the situation.

CHINA FACING TWO WAYS. THE Pekin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has recently given a definite description of the opium situation in China, which fully confirms all the news which has been received here through private and other sources. He says:—"From January 1st, the coast provinces and the Yangtse provinces virtually close their doors against the drug. Indian opium worth £12,000,000 lies stacked in thousands of chests in the Shanghai and Hongkong warehouses unsaleable and revitted. British banks are involved to the extent of £5,000,000 and tremble for their money. Though certain remote back provinces, such as Kansu and Kweichau still plant the poppy, everywhere else war to the knife is being waged more and more fiercely against the traffic. It is a melancholy fact that British diplomacy here has again proved its incapacity to gauge the future, with results which must be expressed in the most undeniable of all forms, namely, the loss of hard cash and commercial ruin." This is a plain, strong statement, from a source whose claims to reliability must be recognised. It shows clearly how drastic Chinese action has been, and we have already expressed the view that China is pressing the merchants hard because she thinks she may induce Great Britain to ask for her best terms. At the same time she promulgates severe decrees, which ostensibly affect all and sundry, in order to keep up the appearance of a single and upright purpose. We are glad to see in the Anglo-China Press a strong opinion that this is not China's real attitude. The *North China Herald* says, "At one and the same time we find them enjoining treaty observance on the provinces, profiting by the additional dues which the Opium Agreement allowed them to impose, and promulgating a Penal Code, which threatens death to all who deal in opium. The whole combination suggests that Pekin is contorting itself in the endeavour to stand well with both sides, to placate the provincial anti-opiumists and to keep the British Legation in good temper." No such attitude could possibly succeed against firm diplomacy. The hostility of many of the people to anti-opium measures and the consequent consumption of illicit opium are well-known; under these circumstances, it is undeniable weakness on the part of the British Government to watch patiently the ruin of British subjects—who have treaty rights,—while illicit growers and sellers with no rights of any kind are enriched.

CHINA AND MARITIME EXPANSION. IT is stated in London that China is about to enter on a period of great development of her maritime undertakings, a determined attempt being contemplated to compete with the Japanese lines in Far Eastern waters. The movement is said to have the support of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and subscriptions are reported to have been invited from the Chinese in different parts of the world, more particularly in the United States, Mexico, and South America. It is expected that foreign financial assistance will be needed as the movement expands, but according to a well-informed correspondent, it is believed that this will be readily obtained as a result of the liberal terms which are to be offered. One of the first results of this development campaign is the grant of a subsidy to the China Merchants' Company which possesses a fairly modern fleet, but which not very long ago, looked as if it would be swamped by British or Japanese capital. In future it will be assisted by the Government, and the Minister of Communications has prohibited the transfer of shares to foreigners or any combine with them. Four modern liners are to be ordered by the company from British shipyards, and the Government, it is understood, will guarantee their payment and will also deposit a sum of money when the contract is signed. In return the vessels are to be available for army or naval purposes in the event of emergency, while the boats will also carry the mails free of charge and provide facilities for the training of cadets.

THE Bombay Mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 22nd.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the homeward Mails of the 18th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p. m. on Wednesday.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Medina," with the outward Mails of the 17th instant passed Suez at 5-30 a. m. on Thursday.

THE next annual examination of candidates for the office of vakil of the High Court will be held at a place in Bombay to be notified hereafter, on Monday the 16th June and the two following days at 11 o'clock (standard time).

ON account of the conduct of the Sunni Bohras of Bhadi in the Aukleshwar taluka of the Broach district, the current Bombay Government Gazette orders the employment of additional police for one year, the cost to be met by a rate charged on the Sunni Bohra inhabitants of the village.

WHEREAS the validity of the election of the Honourable Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by the Municipalities of the Central Division, was called in question by Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the Honourable Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani was duly elected.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, telegraphs from Domar, E. B. S. Railway, under date 23rd January, 1-30 a.m:—The main line between Domar and Chilahati was blocked at about 5-20 p.m. yesterday owing to an accident to a goods train, four wagons of which were capsized on the line. The down Darjeeling Mail was detained about three hours. The line was opened for trains about 1 a.m on the 23rd.

Judgment was delivered by the First-Class Magistrate of Hubli in a case in which Mr. Merwanji Bomanji Irani, secretary to the Hubli Parsi Anjuman, charged Fakirji Nowroji Kaka, manager of the Deccan Ginning and Pressing Company, Rustomji Nowroji Kaka, fuel contractor, and Kekhusru Fakirji Kaka, with having trespassed and assaulted him on the 19th August 1912, in Hormus Bagh. After hearing the prosecution evidence, the Magistrate discharged Kekhusru, and framed charges against Fakirji and Rustomji, for having assaulted the complainant. They were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or to undergo imprisonment for fifteen days. The case created a sensation in Hubli, especially among the local Parsi community.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 3.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas as a social institution generally appears to English people to be a peculiarly British possession. If they reluctantly admit that the festival is known and observed in other lands than their own, it is with the reservation that nowhere out of England is the true Christmassy atmosphere available. The more positive they are on this point, the more they appear at a loss to state precisely what this feeling is caused by. A child, if asked, will say at once that in its opinion the essence of "being Christmassy" consists in turkey, plum-pudding, pantomimes, presents, Santa Claus, and cracker caps. While the father of the same child will, if in pessimistic mood, answer as promptly "Rent day and bills."

But notwithstanding this proprietary right to Christmas that we British are apt to indulge in, it may surprise some of us to hear that many of our present-day Christmas customs are very modern, though in the country of Dickens, there must have been a special brand of the Christmassy feeling always on tap. We have only to think of Mr. Pickwick and the old lady. Mr. Tutman and Miss Rachel, the Fat Boy, Mr. Weller, the black-eyed cousin with the four round her boot tops, Tiny Tim, and old Marlow, and the genial breath of Christmas surrounds us. But those delightful personages, as well as the master mind that created them, are essentially of English manufacture, and no translation, however good, can make them at home on any other soil than that of England.

Although those and many other denizens of Christmas land, including that most popular character of pantomimes, the clown, are of fairly modern date, we must not jump to the wrong conclusion that Christmas has not had its own peculiar usages and rejoicings in these islands almost since the days when Augustine and his monks preached Christianity to the men of Kent. In the Middle Ages the Miracle Plays at Christmastime brought home to illiterate people the story of the Nativity in a forcible, if primitive, way. Children, adults, even the clergy themselves played the principal parts the church being used as the proscenium. From the tenth to the fourteenth centuries, these religious dramas were in great vogue. Gradually, however, their character altered, profane and comic elements creeping in and taking their place with the religious. The pious dialogue and recitation of scriptural phrases were interspersed with songs and dances, these songs in their turn giving birth to the carol which still survives—a distinct and most poetical feature of Christmas. In France, the custom of singing carols, called Noels, existed from a very early date, as it did in Germany, where they are known as Wiegenlieder. There is, perhaps no single custom which has the power of arousing so genuine a Christmassy feeling as this singing of carols, whether in churches, in houses, or by wandering minstrels outside. In the latter case particularly the whole circumstances lend themselves to poetry and sentiment, and in this somewhat prosaic age it would be a distinct loss to all true lovers of Christmas, if the usage were allowed to die out. There are still extant some quaint old Latin hymns which appear to have been written for the purpose of helping the religious dramas, and are well worth preserving, if only to make us realise how times and men's ideas have changed since the good old monks wrote them. There is one in old monkish Latin that relates the story of Bethlehem, in which all the animals have speaking parts. "Christus natus est, Christus natus est!" crows the cock, "U-bi, u-bi?" demands the ox, "In Beth-le-hem," answers the sheep, "Quando, quando?" quacks the duck, "Ora, ora," brays the ass, and so on through the whole list.

In the good old days of yore, the Christmas dinner played as important a part in the season's festivities as it does in the present time. There were no kickshaws then, however, no dinner a la Russe, no carving done at sideboard or side-table. All the good things were placed upon the dinner table, so that every one might see the fare provided, and so many and so weighty were these that the table may well have been said to groan under the weight of them. Among the various dishes that graced the board on Christmas Day, the first and foremost in place was the board's head. Heralded by a flourish of trumpets, and accompanied by "strains of merry minstrelsy," it was carried on a dish of gold or silver—no meaner metal evidently could be used—into the dining-hall by the "sewer," as the officer appointed to set down and remove the dishes at a feast was named. This officer walked at the head of a stately procession, the members of which sang a song in honour of "the boar's head and mustard." So closely were these two allied that in an old book of instructions "for the proper service of the King's table" were the following injunctions. "First set forth mustard with brawn, cut brawn as it lieth and lay on your sovereign's trencher, and see that there be mustard." Next in importance to the boar's head came the peacock, but though second in import, in honour even greater, for no servitor was allowed to carry the noble bird into the dining-hall, this privilege being reserved for the lady guest most distinguished by birth or beauty, who to the sound of music bore it to the festal board, adorned neither with rosemary nor bay, but arrayed in its own bright plumage. It was placed upon the table either before the master of the house or his most honoured guest. The manner in which the peacock was prepared for table was to strip the skin off carefully, with its feathers, then to stuff the bird with spices and sweet herbs. It was well basted with yolk of egg and roasted, after which it was sewn up again in its feathers and its beak gilded. In this brave fashion, the bird of Argus graced the festal board. Sometimes the whole body was gilded, and a piece of cotton saturated with spirit placed in the beak, which was lighted before the carver commenced operations, a sort of forerunner, as it were, of our blazing plum-pudding.

Among the many other dishes which composed our forefathers' bill of Christmas fare were such small items as geese, capons, pies of carps' tongues and pheasants soaked in amber grease, a sauce which, according to the dictionary was "a fragrant substance of an ashgrey colour." The name to modern ears has not an appetising sound, but then what's in a name? One dish that never failed to appear at the Christmas dinner was what is now called ferment, though in olden days variously spelt as furmante, frumenty, or furmety. Accordingly to an ancient formula, the manner in which furmante was made was "to boil clean wheat and bray it in a mortar, after which such ingredients as "clean, fresh broth, sweet milk of almonds, or sweet milk of kine, and yolks of eggs" were added, and then, so runs the recipe, "boil it a little, and set it down and mess it forth with fat venison or fresh mutton." The mince-pies of to-day, though known by another name, were not wanting from the bill of fare. In the sixteenth century they were called mutton pies, but later the mutton gave place to neat's tongue, while other ingredients that went to their making were much the same as those used in the present time. They were also known and enjoyed under the designation of shred pies and Christmas pies. According to some authorities, the name of mince-pie was bestowed upon them by the Puritans, who seem to have had a rooted objection to the use of the word Christmas, and it is recorded of Dr. Parr that he once corrected a lady for calling them mince-pies. "Please," quoth the Doctor, "say Christmas pie, for mince-pie is purely puritanical. This, however, does not appear to have been the opinion of the old rhymster who wrote the following lines on the subject:—

"Tee high-shoe lords of Cromwell's making
Were not for dainties—roasting, baking—
Plum broth was Popish, and mince-pie,
O, that was flat idolatry."

From that we may gather that plum broth was evidently reckoned among the Christmas dainties in Cromwell's time, and it is an accepted fact that this broth, pottage, or porridge, as it was variously termed, was the forerunner and progenitor of that crowning glory of the modern Christmas dinner, plum-pudding. All the above names seem to have been equally appropriate, for it was not only of the consistency of broth or pottage, but was included in cookery books even as late as the eighteenth century among the soups, and was then served, just as it was in days of old, at the first "course" with the best meats. If our ancestors were at Yuletide mighty trenchermen—and their bill of fare was a generous one—their wine list was equally varied, and included not only "English ale," but "wines of Gascoigne, France, Anjou."

RUSSIAN YULE TIDE CUSTOMS.

In Russia, where Christmas is kept fourteen days later than with us, it seems a white world indeed, the whole country being covered with dry snow, which appears to contain a diamond in each flake, and which has its uses as well as its beauty. Every one uses snow in winter to clean carpets and furniture, and it might aptly be termed Nature's cleaner, for which no patent has ever been issued. The articles are exposed outside, so that they may get powered with snow, and when they are brushed later on the result is absolutely satisfactory. The cold determines that Christmas festivities shall be held chiefly indoors, warmth being obtained by great porcelain stoves. The white world outside seems very calm and still in the country, but within active preparations are being made all over the land, in the cottages of the peasants, the houses of the well-to-do, and the palaces of princes and nobles. Until the first star appears the great fast is not broken, but when the watching children proclaim its appearance in the grey sky, a sweet little ceremony takes place. The eldest girl brings straw with which she covers the table, this being done in reverent memory of the Holy Child who was born in the manger at Bethlehem. We read of a touching custom among the Poles, who on this night—the Eve of Christmas—assemble for the meal they call "wilia." The head of the house or in his absence the most important, offers to all present the bread termed "szyme," wishing them all the happy greetings of the season. Every one, from highest to lowest, breaks this bread, making of the act a kind of religious ceremony. Enmities are extinguished, pardon and charity reign in all hearts, the father forgets the sins of the prodigal son, wounded hearts renounce their causes of bitterness, and no one refuses to submit to the sweet kiss of peace. The absent are not forgotten; a piece of this same bread is sent to them, this being often received and eaten with tears and emotion. The repast itself is composed of almond soup, fish dressed in many ways (varying according to the means of the family) semolina, macaroni, etc., a curious dish of soft cheese, prepared with honey and poppy milk—the latter being much used in Russia in most dishes for this meal—and many cakes. The meal over, the family sit round the table amusing themselves by drawing, haphazard, straws placed under the cloth, and deciding by their length if their lives and happiness will be long or short. Hymns are then sung, even the youngest child keeping quiet and hushing all ordinary fun and mirth, while the little lights burn before the icons, which are gazed at with respect and piety. Even the poorest in Russia have their Christmas-tree, while in the villages masquers of all kinds are seen—officers, Turks, and so on—and some one or other personates a bear, led by a chain. All these go about singing Christmas hymns and collecting money from the various houses at which they stop. Among the richer classes there are family gatherings and dances, all confined to friends and relatives. The public festivities do not begin till the 5th of January, which is preceded by a fast as severe as that on the eve of Christmas. After the blessing of the water, which at St. Petersburg is a solemn function, taking place in the presence of the Emperor, young girls try to discover who their future husbands will be. A girl, taking off her shoe and turning quickly round, flings it before her, the point where the shoe falls indicating the direction from which he will come. The old custom of judging this important matter by a fowl also obtains. If the offered grain is swallowed quickly, the marriage will be soon, but there will be delay if the bird takes time over it.

THE CZAR'S SON.

I learn from an authoritative source that the Czarina has a superstitious objection to the removal of her eight-year-old son, who has been ill, to Gagri, in the Black Sea, for the cure prescribed by the Court doctors. It may be recalled that the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, a brother of the Czar, was sent to Piatigorik, near Gagri, in Caucasia, for what was called the "cold cure" for consumption, and that he died there. The chronic and acute neurasthenia from which the Czarina suffers renders her peculiarly susceptible to superstitious apprehensions, but it is not unlikely that for her son's benefit she will eventually submit to the doctors' pressing advice. In well-informed official quarters, the condition of the Czar's heir is believed to be much more serious than the public is permitted to know.

CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY.

A Government Resolution on the proceedings of the Provincial Co-operation Conference at Poona states:—The Conference accept the principle that State aid in the form of loans should be discontinued. As pointed out by the Registrar, exceptional cases may occur where the difficulties in the way of starting new societies can be overcome only with a special degree of assistance, and the Governor in Council will be prepared to consider such cases on their merits. Government attach great importance to the organization of co-operation in dairies and other similar enterprises such as fodder storage, and trust that a beginning will be made in the course of the year.

The official forecast of the winter til (sesamum) crop of Bengal, for 1912-13, estimates the outturn of the crop for the province at 86 per cent. of the normal against 82 per cent. last year. The gross yield for the province is estimated at 10,400 tons against 11,800 tons last year. The area under the summer til crop is estimated at 186,500 acres this year and the gross yield at 28,900 tons this year against 29,700 tons last year. The total outturn of the til crops (both summer and winter) in Bengal, therefore, is estimated at 39,300 tons against 41,500 tons last year.

TURKEY GIVES WAY.

GRAND COUNCIL ACCEPTS POWERS' NOTE.

Arguments Against Renewal of War.

BALKAN ALLIES MAINLY SATISFIED.

Russia's Warning to the Porte.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 22.

The Grand Council met at Dolmabagtche Palace to-day. Eighty prominent persons were invited, including most of the senators, under-secretaries, and ecclesiastical dignitaries of Islam. It is understood that the Council decided in favour of accepting the Note of the Powers for the conclusion of peace.

LATER.

The decision of the Grand Council was almost unanimous. After only a slight discussion the Government frankly declared in favour of the acceptance of the Powers' advice.

A Note, accordingly, will be handed to the Ambassadors to-morrow, in which the Government will place itself in the hands of the Powers and agree to their proposals regarding Adrianople and the Islands.

Extreme financial penury prevails in Constantinople. December salaries have not yet been paid.

ATTEMPTED RESERVATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 23.

It is believed that the Note in reply to the Powers will not be a plain, straightforward acceptance of their proposals, but that an attempt will be made to make reservations leading to further discussion; but, with the cession of Adrianople settled in principle, it is unlikely that an early conclusion of peace will be delayed.

The Grand Vizier, Nazim Pasha, the Minister of Finance, and the Foreign Minister, spoke at the Grand Council.

Nazim Pasha said that the Army was eager to fight, though there was little chance of recovering Salonika or Monastir, or even of relieving Adrianople. But other questions besides military ones militated against the continuation of hostilities.

The Minister of Finance explained the dependence of the Treasury on foreign markets.

The Foreign Minister said there was little hope of European complications. He emphasised the attitude of Russia, who had twice recently warned the Porte that the continuation of hostilities might compel her to depart from neutrality.

BERLIN, JAN. 23.

The Press here attacks the Government for surrendering to the *Triple Entente* in their successful efforts to extort the surrender of Turkey, which they attribute to Russian threats to invade the Asiatic vilayets.

PEACE ASSURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 32.

The *Empire's* special London correspondent wires under to-day's date:—Turkey admits that she was warned by Russia that the rejection of the Powers' note might lead to changing her neutral attitude. The Allies will now probably esse Turkey's task by modifying their demands. Pease is now assured.

SATISFACTION OF ALLIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Balkan delegates in London are satisfied with Turkey's decision, though they point out that several important questions must be settled before peace is signed, including the payment of an indemnity, the proportion of the Ottoman Debt to be assumed by the Allies, and the question of railways.

BALKAN DEMANDS.

Montenegro demands Skutari, Ipek and Djakova, not Prizrend. Servia proposes as the natural frontier between Albania and Servia, the watershed between the Adriatic Sea and Lakes Presba and Ochrida.

THE NAVAL FIGHT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 22.

The facts of the naval engagement have now become known. Encouraged by reports of the success of the "Hamidieh," the Turkish commander ventured southward as far as Tenedos, when he began to retire slowly.

Immediately the Greeks were sighted, the Turks fired over 300 shells. They claim to have inflicted much damage, though they themselves suffered severely. The warships "Assari Tewfik" and "Torgut Reis" were badly hit. A shell exploded in the turret of the latter, everyone there being killed and both guns being disabled.

Altogether four officers and 36 men were killed and 164 wounded.

THE ARNOLD CASE.

Action Delayed by Prisoner's Indecision.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Wedgwood, with reference to the Arnold case, Mr. Harold Baker said that an application for special leave to appeal had not yet been made before the Privy Council.

Mr. Wedgwood asked: "Is it intended to leave Arnold in prison and make no enquiry!"

Mr. Baker replied: "No. The moment Arnold decides whether to appeal, something will be done. If he appeals, the question of bail will arise. If he decides not to appeal, the severity of the sentence will be considered. Lord Crewe is only waiting for Arnold's agent to take some step."

PILGRIM DISASTER.

Hundreds of Indians Drowned in a Flood.

SUAKIM, JAN. 22.

A caravan of Indian pilgrims at El Hamra, midway between Medina and Yembo, was overwhelmed at midnight by a sudden flood from the mountains. Three hundred and fifty were drowned, and fifty were saved.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Plural Voting Bill may be Substituted.

PRESS AGITATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Though it is authoritatively stated that there is no question of any Ministers resigning on the suffrage question, it is admitted that the embarrassment of the Government is increasing. Besides the active "lobbying," in which even Ministers have been active, members of the House of Commons have been receiving threatening letters.

It is stated that many will be absent from the division on Sir Edward Grey's amendment. Many Radicals are also angry at the possibility of Women's Suffrage being passed under the Parliament Act, and a feeling is growing that the Bill may be replaced by the Plural Voting Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

The *Empire's* special London correspondent wires under to-day's date:—"The Women's Franchise situation has been largely engineered by the Press. The Tory papers, who are seeking to cover the recent party upheaval, declare the Cabinet to be in a state of chaos, and state that a crisis is imminent and that resignations are pending. This is absolutely incorrect. Whatever the results, both parties in the Cabinet will loyally abide by the decision of the House. The result is doubtful; but many Suffragist Liberals will abstain; because if the suffrage amendment were carried, it would involve a general election, and the possible imperilling of Home Rule and other measures.

INDIA AND THE NAVY.

Indebtedness to the British Fleet.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

In reply to a leader in the *Times of India* yesterday, protesting against an increase in India's naval contribution, the naval correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that India's military charges should be considered in relation to the valuable advantage she obtains by the use of British credit. She has borrowed, and still borrows, mostly for reproductive purposes, at an immense saving as compared with many European nations.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER'S VIEWS.

The *Daily Telegraph* quotes Sir Bampfylde Fuller's book, "The Empire of India," to the effect that the actual indebtedness of India hardly exceeds thirty millions sterling, so great are her assets. It further quotes Sir Bampfylde as saying that India does not contribute to the cost of the British Fleet, and that it is mainly to that fleet that she owes her financial position, which is perhaps stronger than any other country in the world. The correspondent concludes by urging that the real question is India's dependence on the command of the sea, and he declares that the time has come for reviewing the subject in the light of the present situation.

PERSIAN TRADE ROUTES.

Gendarmerie Equal to their Task.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Persian Legation denies that the Swedish Gendarmes are unequal to the task of policing the trade routes, or that they are disheartened. The Legation adds that Col. Hjalmarson will leave on March 1st to inspect the southern routes. One thousand well-drilled and well-equipped men will go to Shiraz in the spring. Five thousand rifles and thirteen maxims have recently been purchased and are being handed over to the gendarmerie.

MISS HELEN GOULD.

America's Richest Spinster Married.

NEW YORK, JAN. 23.

Miss Helen Gould, the richest spinster in America, has married Mr. Finlay Shephard, vice-president of the Missouri Pacific Railway.

[The announcement of the wedding of Miss Helen Gould, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Jay Gould, the Railway King, with Mr. Finlay J. Shepard, of St. Louis, attracted much attention in America because of Miss Gould's philanthropic career. She inherited £2,000,000, but by careful management increased her fortune to a sum estimated to-day at £5,000,000. Her declaration, made some years ago, that "an honest young American business man is good enough to marry any American heiress," pleased her fellow-countrymen. She is forty-four, and her husband, who holds the post of assistant to the president of the Gould railway lines, is forty-five. Mr. Shepard is regarded as one of the most capable all-round railroad men in America. He is an athlete and has been a good football player, baseball pitcher, oarsman, and sprinter. He is a good golfer, and plays a strong game of tennis. Mr. Shepard is a minister's son, and started work in railway management in 1889. It was while Mr. Shepard was in charge of Miss Gould's tour in the West last spring, inspecting Y. M. C. A.'s connected with the Gould lines, that she first met him.]

DREADNOUGHT FOR BRAZIL

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Brazilian Dreadnought "Rio de Janeiro," has been launched at Alnswick.

LONDON'S GROWING TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

A special cable to the *Empire*, dated to-day, states:—

The demand for the better regulation of London's traffic is tremendously stimulated by a policeman on point duty at Ludgate Circus being killed by a motor-bus.

THREATENED BUN FAMINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

A special cable to the *Empire* from London to-day, states:—

The London bakers are agitating for more wages and fewer hours of labour. If their demands are not met they threaten to strike on Good Friday.

THE AGRA MURDER TRIALS.

Mohan, alleged Murderer of Mrs. Clarke.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JAN. 23.

In the case relating to the murder of Mrs. Clarke, the accused Mohan was placed before Mr. Ormerod this afternoon.

The first witness, Mozaffar Hussain Peshkar of the Joint Magistrate's Court, said Mohan had been identified on the 18th January 1913 in the Court compound by Budhu, the accused, who picked Mohan out of twenty-two men and said, "This is the man who struck Mrs. Clarke with a big knife."

Narain Singh, Constable of the Agra Police, described the capture of Mohan at Achnera junction in a train bound for Bharatpur.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wiggins, witness said:—"I have been in Rakabgunj Thana for about five years. I know the accused well. He has been convicted once before and his house has been searched in several cases. I heard he presented a petition shortly after his conviction, stating that the police were troubling him."

Inspector Smith of the Agra Police said:—"On hearing a crime had been committed, I went to Clarke's bungalow and found Mrs. Clarke lying wounded and in bandages. Her little finger, severed between the first and second joints, was lying on her pillow. There was blood all over the bed.

Mr. Wiggins declined to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. H. Williamson, Superintendent of Police, said that he had ordered the arrest of Mohan in consequence of a statement made by accused, Rakha.

Dr. Modi deposed to having performed the post-mortem on Mrs. Clarke's body. There were, he said, three incised wounds on the head. The skull was fractured. The blows must have been struck with great force.

Mr. Wiggins did not cross-examine the witness.

Mohan, accused, in his statement, said:—"I am twenty years of age. At the time of Mrs. Clarke's murder I was not in Agra. After I had been convicted for theft and whipped, I made an application to the District Magistrate to the effect that I was troubled, and I did not want to stay here. I went to the village of Nanbari. Next day I returned to Agra to fetch my property. Then I met a man who offered to procure me employment. He took me to Gwalior and we stayed at Mulaji-ki-Serai for two days. My companion then went further up, and I returned to Agra and left again by ekka for Hathras. There I worked at my trade as a *Bharbhoonja* (grain parcher, who sells sweetmeats). From Hathras I returned to Agra. Next day I walked to Bichpuri and there took a railway ticket for Bharatpur. At Achnera, Narain Singh, the constable, arrested me and brought me to the Court compound, where a man whom I do not know (he was in leg-irons) came and caught my hand in token of identification. This man had not previously seen me.

That day among the articles found on Mohan at the time of arrest, was a lump of yellow ochre with which Hindu mendicants (*Sadhus*) mark their foreheads.

The Court-Inspector, Khan Sahab Rahem Husain, instructed by Mr. H. Williamson, Superintendent of Police, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. G. Wiggins, pleader, defended Mohan.

The case was adjourned to the 28th instant.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 23.

The trial of the accused in the Agra Murder Case in the Allahabad Court of Criminal Sessions will begin on the 26th February. It is probable that the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Richardson, will hear the cases, and that Mr. Eardley Norton will lead the defence.

ORIGIN OF DIABETES.

Proposed Expert for Madras Investigation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 23.

It is understood that the question of investigation into the origin of diabetes is still the consideration of the Government of Madras, who are likely in the near future to take steps in the matter and address the higher authorities with a view to engaging the services of an expert from England for employment in Madras for a period of three years.

POONA TORTURE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 23.

The hearing was continued to-day before Mr. Balak Ram, of the case in which five policemen, the Marwadis, one Bhil and a police patel are charged with having tortured three ryots for the purpose of extorting a confession of theft.

The evidence of Dr. Bhide, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Junnar, went to show that all the three men had been beaten. Mahipate had two indistinct stick marks on the right hip, and several abrasions on the back, showing that he had been dragged along the ground. Shripathi had a contused swelling 1 1-2 inches long on the left thigh. The injuries of both men in his opinion could not have been self-inflicted.

MADRAS BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 23.

It is understood that the Budget of the Madras Government for the next year will be a prosperity budget, owing to the continuance of the expansion of revenues during a succession of good seasons, and also owing to the decrease in expenditure under certain heads.

THE DALAI LAMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 23.

The news, which has reached Darjeeling, states that the Dalai Lama is arranging for a formal entry into Lhassa, a propitious date being selected for this ceremonial.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 23.

It seems now unlikely that supplementary legislation required in connection with the law of copyright, will be introduced during the Delhi Sessions. The Bill can only be drafted after all the opinions of the local Governments have been received.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Young Civilians' Treatment of the People.

DISTRICT JUDGESHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

The Public Services Commission held its first sitting here to-day. The first witness, the Rev. E. L. Strong, of the Oxford Mission, made a short statement, devoted mainly to treatment of Indians by European civilians. He suggested the discontinuance of the word "native," and that young civilians should be taught how to behave to the people.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Strong said that he regarded training in matters of the treatment of the people by officers as equally important with their education.

The second witness, the Hon. Mr. S. P. Sinha, formerly Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, thought that under the present conditions it was not practicable to hold simultaneous examinations. In his opinion the proportion of Indians in the Service should be one-third. He was not in favour of a separate method of recruitment for the judicial branch, but suggested that a beginning should be made by appointing barristers and vakils to District Judgeships.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Sinha said that if the examination were held here, it should be on all fours with the examination in England.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. Sinha said that unsuccessful Indian candidates for the Civil Service could not go in for other employment.

The next witness, Mr. Kiran Chundar De, Distsict Magistrate, Rangpur, accepted the principle of competition in recruitment as sound, and approved of simultaneous examination. He advocated the separation of the judicial and executive functions. He was against the exchange compensation allowance and suggested a general increase of salary.

Mr. K. C. De, in reply to the Chairman, said it was impossible to say whether by simultaneous examination, the British element would be diminished or the service would be swamped by Indians.

The Commission then rose for the day.

THE VICEROY.

Good Progress Towards Recovery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 23.

The Viceregal Lodge bulletin, issued at 8-30 a. m., to-day, states:—

His Excellency the Viceroy is making good progress towards recovery.

INDIAN BANKING.

Increase in Clearing-house Totals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

The *Statesman* announces that the grand-total of the five bankers' clearing houses in India, for 1912, showed an advance all along the line, and was fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirteen lakhs of rupees; it is not far short of four hundred million sterling. Compared with 1911, the increase was nearly seventy-one crores or thirteen and a-half per cent.

The outstanding feature is the continued predominance of Calcutta. In the quinquenial period the average clearings of Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi and Madras combined, just equalled the total record of Calcutta alone. In six years Calcutta has increased from twenty-two to twenty-nine thousand lakhs, and Bombay from thirteen to twenty thousand lakhs.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

Alterations in the Home Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 23.

The "Rewa" left Southampton on the 15th of January, with the following drafts on board:—3rd Batt., Royal Fusiliers, 96; 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, 112; 1st, Batt., Sussex Regiment, 116; 4th Batt., Worcestershire Regiment, 118, 1st Batt., Durham Light Infantry, 96; 1st Batt., Middlesex Regiment for Aden, 75; 2nd Batt., Leicestershire Regiment, 105; 1st Batt., Leinster Regiment, 118; 2nd Batt., West Kent Regiment, 43; 1st Batt. and Manchester Regiment, 95.

She is expected to arrive at Karachi on the 5th of February.

The following alterations have been made to the home trooping programme:—

The "Hardiuge" leaves Southampton on the 11th of January, arrives at Bombay on the 1st of February, and includes drafts of the Southern and Bangalore Brigades.

The "Dufferin" leaves Karachi on the 4th of February, and arrives at Southampton on the 25th idem.

The "Hardinge" is cancelled.

The "Rewa" embarks the 2nd Worcesters at Karachi.

The "Dufferin" leaves Southampton on the 5th of March, and arrives at Karachi, on the 26th idem.

KARACHI'S TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 23.

Fifty thousand pounds in sovereigns were imported on the 21st instant, direct from Europe, and more gold importations are expected shortly. The supply was delivered by the Austrian-Lloyd steamer "Gisela." This direct importation of gold marks yet another epoch in the development of Karachi trade.

NEW MADRAS QUAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 23.

The new granite quay which the Madras Port Trust is constructing, on the west side of the harbour, was used for the first time yesterday by a small steamer, the "Ajodia," with a cargo of 1,500 tons of coal to land. Some dredging still remains to be accomplished before the quay can accommodate larger vessels alongside.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

EN PASSANT.

The devolution among women of Great Britain noticiable during the past quarter of a century is not more remarkable than the sign of progress among a section of the women of India, to whom, of course, any notoriety, apart from the sanctity of their own immediate Circle, was tabooed by custom. The average European in the near past (probably, in the greater measure even now) possessed not the barest knowledge of the domestic lives of the women of this country, while the inner circle, even to the most astute delver and investigator of customs, remained in its most essential details an unravelled mistery. And even to day, as we know the effect of enlightenment among these women is but the glimmering of a solitary light in the cavernous depths of the earth. The cooly women bearing the signs of toil and ignorance under all conditions:—the neatly dressed girl or woman whose duties exclusively lie in administering to the necessities of the family home, chiefly familiar to the Westerner in her jaunts to the stream or well, render no impression but those of defeadent servitude, so definitely at variance with the custom of our own people. But now the exception, (as the trite old saying goes) is proving the rule up to the hilt, and enlightenment, such as the most find dreamers of a couple of decades ago had never imagined to be possible, is gradually breaking in on the lives of the refined classes of Indian womanhood, transforming them from mere automatons of domesticity to interest holders in the higher demands of life. One of the many indications in this direction was apparent in the recent public meeting organised and supported by lady citizens for the purpose of expressing sympath with Lady Hardinge in the tribulation, through which she has lately passed on account of the dastardly attempt on the life of her husband. A gracefully conceived idea, gracefully and sympathetically developed, is the natural verdict, but beyond that we of Bombay realise that among its ladies of varied nationality there are those, who are able to stand up before a crowd and say the right thing at the right moment in a womanly way. One may be excused if venturing in the realms of anticipation one decided that in the near future there will arise from the selection of Indian feminity a real enlightening force in the destiny of the great Empire to which it belongs. At the mother's knee through every age has been instilled the purest inceptions of patriotism and loyalty, and the enlightened mother of the near future will have decided for herself that the Power from across the sea is the great donor of liberty and equality, the great emancipator in the bye-ways of ignorance and darkness, and thus lay the groundwork of a greater fealty than has yet arisen in the souls of the oriental sons of Briton.

Side by side with the militant form of female egitation in England which pronounces for extremes in the powers of the sexes politically, socially and morally which is leading heaven knows wither there is a countervailing influence which is likely to appeal with the greater force to the more responsible of womankind in the world's work and in this connection may be specially mentioned viz the Society formed for promoting the candidature of women in Local and Municipal elections. Here there seems to be the minimum of tendency to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds among Politicians of the sterner sex for there is definite pronouncement of views by prominent men on both sides the house which lend themselves to no equivocal issue. The chief light in the propagation and organisation of this scheme is Mrs. Humphry Ward who, without any great extravagance in laudation, one might range as head and shoulders above the best of the noisy brood of extremists of her sex pledged to fair means or foul in the attempt to gain what they wot not of. It is urged that even with the greatest progress in education, in knowledge, in civil capacity to their credit it its impossible to give the Parliamentary suffrage to women without endangering the responsible government of the country by men in matters pre-eminently masculine, where men alone should decide because men alone can carry them out! To cede the power of interference to a majority of women on questions on which the very existence of the nation might hang, would be disastrous to the women, the homes and the children of England, which is not Scandanavia nor Finland, nor New Zealand, but the weary Titan on whose shoulders lay the burdens that only man could lift. Rather, this eminent lady suggests, women should feel passionately the mass of social needlying around. In the great and perennial struggle for the bettering of life it is believed that modern conditions call upon women to take a more prominent and public part, which can be best played through the developments of local Government."

The very interesting extract under the heading "Green Room gossip" in Friday's "Gazette" will certainly appeal in sentiment to many of us who have known the play in one of the most remarkable periods of transition viz. the era that closed towards the middle of the eighties. This era marked the passing of the true Bohemianism spirt which had more or less been indissoluble from the (Art, in all its branches, from the days of 'rare Ben Jonson'), that attactive tendency to truism in the ban of vagabondism to which category play-actors were indiscriminately relegated by the Law. The writer of these notes takes the decade ending 1891 as the delight of his playgoing proclivities, and they, who are familiar with those times must admit that he is very near the mark of idesility in "general" excellence of stage craft, with the single exception perhaps that less dependence for effect was placed on scenic appointments and costumes, though through the research of a few (Lewis Wingfield prominently occurs to mind in this connection) historical accuracy was not a rare contingency in the staging of pieces in London theatres. Personally I can just go back to the memories of the London stage of the middle of the seventies, sweet with the enthusiasm of a somewhat susceptible and romantic teenhood, with the possession of more or less freedom of action (for I was out of the ken of parental authority, which, indeed, in the simplicity of its rural surroundings might have been aghast at the proclivities of its hopefulsion for all things pertaining to the stage) which enable me to suck the honeyed pleasure in the maximum of my resources, which even doled out in sixpenny admittances to the place of the gods were not inexhaustible. This period was a link to a great past in the history of the stage for J. B. Buckstone, Charles Mathews, Compton, "Johnnie" Clark, Wigan, Samuel Paelps, among others, reached far back into its annals,—not one of them probably, at this time, but had passed the allotted span of life though able to sustain their many parts with unabated vigour. There were besides Toole Southern, Farren, Sam Emery, Edward Terry, Creswick, Barry Sullivan, Herman Vezin J. S. Clark among the men, while sex populi particularly went out to ladies of the calibre of Miss Genvieve Ward, Helen Barry, Mrs Hermann Vezin, Madge Robertson (Mrs Kendal), Marie Litton, Ellen Terry, Miss Bateman, Miss Rosalie, Nellie Farren, Lydia Thompson, Adelaide Neilson, Mrs John Wood, Florence St. John, and a score of others whose names do not occur at the moment.

When after a life's exile in this land of regrets (with some of us, perhaps, applied with slightly different meaning to the accepted reading) one can get back to the haunts where, he may fervently hope, he can find a contemporary who can viva voce recount old memories of the Drama of the period particularly referred to in these notes,—he will realise a pleasure that cannot be fulfilled or understood in mere recapitulation of this kind. Fred Leslie's appearance as David Garrick for his benefit, referred to in the gossip under notice is what may be termed widely, one of the constantly recurring humours of the stage. But this part different as it was from those in which he had shone with such light, viz. burlesque, did not form the contrast that many another Actor, famous in a particular line, courted by trying to prove versatility, a gift that is not so common as might be imagined. In America Sothern once essayed the role of Othello, and from reports he got through the first scenes, one at least of which is a fair test of declamatory ability in the best of recognised tragedians, to thundering plaudits. Then inevitably it occurred to him that his audience were labouring under the doubt that he intended his efforts to be taken seriously and of course the devil of his proverbial nature came over him. When one reads that he progressed in the play with the extravagance of ultra burlesque, borrowing here and there from the ever popular traits of his creations, "Lord Dundreary" with the invitable monocle being in particular evidence, while Iago, in the person of that prince of American comedians W. J. Florence, had at the crucial moment grasped the situation, and, as is reported, assumed a rich Irish brogue and characteristic, the effect can very well be imagined.

LE TATILLON.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Reply to Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

RECORD TRADE FIGURES.

Replying to the address presented by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce his Excellency Lord Sydenham said:—Chairman and Members of the Chamber of Commerce-of-Karachi.—I warmly congratulate you on the startling growth of trade which your figures indicate. In the year 1900 I find that the total value of your imports and exports was about 12 crores 37 lakhs. In 1911-12, you tell me, the total exceeds 48 crores 33 lakhs and 1912-13 will show even larger figures. You seem to be occupied in making and breaking records and for a Chamber of Commerce I can imagine no more satisfactory and inspiring circumstances than those in which you find yourselves. As you say this great development is due largely to the growth of irrigation in your hinter land and to the improvement of railway facilities. These conditions, which are still far from being matured are creating for you a sphere of commercial influence which is certain to become more and more fruitful in the future. The production of Sind alone will be enormously increased when the grand project now before the Secretary of State reaches completion. I have done my utmost to press forward this scheme which will revolutionize the Province of Sind and it was once my hope to be able to lay the foundation stone of the Great Barrage at Sukkur. This hope has been disappointed. The project remained for more than a year and a half in the office of the late Inspector-General of irrigation with no advantage that I have been able to discover. We have reason to be most grateful to the Government of India for the promptitude with which they dealt with the project when at length it had been extricated from its long seclusion. I do not think that any irrigation scheme has been more carefully investigated from the revenue and agricultural point of view than this. Your Commissioner gave the whole subject his most careful attention and it is to the thoroughness of his report that I attribute our success in carrying conviction to the Government of India. As the present Inspector-General told you last month my Government is strongly of opinion that the Barrage should be begun at once in order that a perennial supply of water may be assured. It may be as Dr. Summers represented that the levels of the Indus will suffice to keep up the supply but our present inundation canals sometimes disappoint us and as the Barrage is an admitted necessity I am strongly of opinion that its construction should be begun at the earliest possible period in order that a certain water supply for the new canals may be placed beyond all doubt.

On one other points as an engineer I have laid stress. The Indus is a very capricious river which is stable only at the Sukkur gorge and at Rohri. I therefore consider that the best available experts should be consulted as to the effects of damaging the great river and as to the training works which may be necessary to the north of Sukkur.

GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATION.

As you are aware my Government co-operating with the Millowners' Association of Bombay is carrying out experiments with American cotton seed in Sind. There has been some delay owing to our inability to procure seed but I hope that we may be able to prove that this cotton can be grown with success and with advantage to the cultivators and to the standard of production.

I am aware generally that there are schemes for a further utilization of the waters of the Sutlej to irrigate areas in Bikaner and Bahawalpur territories. If this question is referred to the Bombay Government I am sure that it will be supported as being calculated to benefit Sind. We should of course have to consider whether there was any danger of a diminution of the water arriving at Sukkur but experience seems to indicate that this result need not be feared.

I now come to the railway questions in which your Chamber naturally and rightly takes a deep interest. When I had the pleasure of meeting you last you were very anxious for the extension of the metre-gauge line from Hyderabad to Karachi. I was not much taken with this project and I gather that, in view of the fresh prospects which have since opened out, it is now dropped. The direction of the railway policy of India is a matter of supreme importance and is beset with some difficulties. It does not lie in my hands and all that my Government can do is to endeavour to safeguard the interests of the Presidency whenever they appear to be threatened. I have consistently fought for the principle that no obstruction should be placed in the way of traffic, seeking the nearest port by the most economical route. This may seem a counsel of perfection and other considerations certainly present themselves but I think you will agree that it is sound from the Karachi point of view. I am glad that you can tell me that the North-Western State Railway has "fully kept pace" with the great increase of demands made upon it. This is a thoroughly managed line and I have no doubt that it will continue to serve Karachi with efficiency.

GRAIN AND SEED TRAFFIC.

I am aware of the strong opinion of your Chamber as regards the control of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. In a sense it may be said that the B. B. and C. I. is a competing railway because a considerable length of the Rajputana-Malwa system are nearer to Karachi than to Bombay. On the other hand the length from Bandikui to Agra is nearer to Bombay and it must be remembered that the desert, where there is little traffic to be gathered and construction and maintenance are not easy, is something of the nature of a block in the direction of Karachi. As indication that the B. B. and C. I. is not likely to exercise a malign influence over your commerce I may say that its Board have proposed to the Secretary of State the construction of a broad-gauge line from Gungapur to Luni Junction and the conversion of the Luni-Hyderabad line to broad-gauge. This would give you much more direct access to Agra and Cowapore than you now possess though both places are nearer to Bombay than to Karachi. One effect would probably be to transfer grain and seeds traffic to you. On the whole, therefore, I am not inclined to think that you have anything to fear and I can assure you that you will find the Government of Bombay always ready to defend your cause when it is just and reasonable.

As regards the direct broad-gauge connection with Delni you had the advantage of conferring with the Member of the Railway Board last October. I gather that he was decidedly oracular and I do not think that any one is at present in a position to decide which of six or more routes would be the best in the general interests of commerce. I can only say to-day that I regard the Delhi connection and the Mail Route from Aden as certain developments in the near future. The selection of Delhi as the political capital of India coupled with geographical conditions make both inevitable. You are fortunate, indeed in having great natural forces at work in your favour.

The Trans-Persian Railway is now under consideration by His Majesty's Government and preliminary surveys are being made. This line must base its claims on grounds of political or commercial advantage or both. As regards the former there can be little doubt that railway construction would have a tranquilising effect upon a distracted country but other considerations of high policy which you will not expect me to discuss here, present themselves. We shall before long be in a better position to intimate the commercial possibilities and it will then be necessary to decide whether there are sufficient reasons to believe that the line could pay its way and if not whether the political gain would justify an expenditure which ought not to fall wholly upon the revenue of India. You do not mention another line which would in my opinion be very beneficial. I allude to the broad-gauge conection with Bombay via Cutch. The objections of the Darbar have hitherto prevented progress with this scheme but I believe that the line would pay, that it would develop a considerable area of territory and that it would be a great gain to the State of Cutch. We may, therefore, hope that the objection will in time disappear.

OLD JAIL SITE.

I am very glad that the question of lighting the sea approaches to your port has been settled. A full statement of the decision has been issued as a Press note and the Commissioner tells me that instructions were sent Home on the 19th December last placing the order for the lights with Messrs. Chance Brothers. There has been some delay in this matter but careful consideration to all its aspects was most necessary. With the new light-house on Cape Mouse and the lightship off the mouths of the Indus added to your fine light at Manora, the dangers of access to the Port of Karachi should be reduced to a minimum.

In replying to the address of the Port Trust I had great pleasure in congratulating that body on its energy and foresight. It is coping rigorously and successfully with the requirements of trade and working in full harmony with your Chamber. I am sure that it will anticipate the much greater needs of the future.

I hope that the new Government buildings on the old jail site will not be longer delayed. Preliminary provision is to be made in the Budget for these important buildings and when they and the municipal offices are completed the public business of Karachi will be carried on under the most advantageous conditions.

Gentlemen, not long ago your Vice-Chairman described Karachi as playing "the part of Cinderella to her elder sister, Bombay." Knowing what I know and seeing what I see I can only say that he must have had in mind the condition of Cinderella after her marriage with the Prince. I do not admit that in my time at least the Government of Bombay has shown the smallest partiality. We love our two daughters alike and we rejoice in the phenomenal growth of the younger and the fair future which lies straight before her. As I have said all the conditions point in your favour and you have but to take the goods the Gods provide.

Lady Sydenham and I thank you for your kindly greeting. We hope that before long our successors will pay you a visit, and we are sure that they will find evidence of further advances in this favoured city of the seas.

MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

His Excellency the Governor, in reply to the address of the Sind Mahomedan Association said: Mr. President and members of the Sind Mahomedan Association,—My first visit to Sind was unfortunately curtailed for reasons beyond my control, and I am glad that the extension of my period of office has enabled me to come here again before saying farewell to India. You are right in thinking that the port of Karachi and the Province as a whole are steadily growing in importance and you may be sure that my successor will take as keen an interest in your affairs as I have always done. A great future lies straight before you and you must prepare to meet it worthily. Irrigation, railways, and port facilities are all tending with increasing power to create prosperity in Sind, and the cultivating classes will find great opportunities alike in the export trade and in the production of cotton for Indian consumption. I have carefully watched the progress of Mahomedan education in the past five years and I have noted the progress made with the greatest satisfaction. There is no country in the world where the Mahomedans are advancing so rapidly as in India and under the rule of the King Emperor you will, with certainty, recover lost ground and win the position and the influence which the members and the distinctive qualities of your community can justly claim. Do not think that because you seem far away from the seat of Government your interests will ever be neglected. We send you our best men to watch over the interests on the spot and we entrust great responsibilities to them. In Mr. Youngjusband you had a Commissioner who was not only most sympathetic, but eminently conscientious and keenly anxious for your welfare. In Mr. Lucas you have a strong champion who knows and loves Sind and is well able to represent your views to the Government with the force that they deserve. I am well aware of the good work accomplished at the Sind Madresseh, under the direction of Mr. Vines in the Matriculation and School Final examinations results. This institution stands pre-eminent among all others in Sind and the Mahomedans owe a great debt of gratitude to its far-seeing founder, who realised the need of a special school and boarding house, where religious secular education could be combined.

A SPECIAL TAX.

The Mahomedan Zemindars Education Cess Bill points to a means of giving a powerful impetus to the education of your community in Sind and it is very satisfactory that this measure should have been brought forward by a Sind member of the Legislative Council. The employment of the machinery of Government to collect a tax for a special purpose from a special section of the population is somewhat of a new departure. Before accepting the principle the Government wish to be assured first that the zemindars are unanimous in their desire to be taxed and secondly that the proceeds of the tax can be secured to the benefit of the country. The amount is small and I believe that if trouble is taken to explain the important objects in view, practical unanimity will be attained. There is ample scope for the beneficial employment of larger funds than the propored cess will realise and I see no reason why the interests of the cess payers should not be adequately safeguarded. I am afraid I shall not be here to see the passing of the Bill but if the condition I have mentioned are fulfilled I am convinced that it will go far to advance the best interests of the Sind Mahomedans here as in other parts of the presidency.

I can assure you that the Government endeavours to meet the just claims of Mahomedans in the matter of appointments in the public service. It is sometimes claimed that in every branch there should be a fixed proportion of Mahomedans. I do not think that this is practicable. The higher the appointment the more necessary it becomes to select the best qualified candidate, and a rigid rule would evidently prevent the application of this most salutary principle. As the number of fully qualified Mahomedans increases, and it is now increasing, the time will come when you will certainly receive your full share in the awards of Government patronage. Meanwhile, it is a pleasure to me to hear that you are not dissatisfied with the present position, that you recognize the "encouragement" which Government gives you, and that you look forward, as I do, with confidence to the greater share which will certainly come to you in the future.

IRRIGATION. PROJECT.

The great irrigation project which has been so long under consideration is now happily nearing the constructive stage. It will bring a great accession of population and of wealth to Sind and it will render a very large area independent of the variations in the annual rise of the Indus. The possible effect of the increase of irrigation in the Punjab upon the Sind canals, to which you refer, will not be lost sight of. In spite, however, of the large schemes already carried out and in operation, I believe that there is no evidence of any marked diminution of the volume of water passing Sukkur, which can be attributed to this cause. They give back of water when the Indus is at a low level compensates to a considerable extent for the water drawn off, and the deficiency of the annual inundation, due to other causes, appears to be the main factor affecting your present canals.

I know that all the loyal people of Sind are united in condemning the latest of a series of crimes which have thrown a shadow over India. Most mercifully the attempt upon the life of our Viceroy was frustrated by a kind Providence and throughout the land fervent wishes and prayers go forth for His Excellency's speedy restoration to health and to his strenuous and self-sacrificing labours for the general good. British rule in Sind has existed for a little longer than the span of my life. Remember what the conditions were 70 years ago. Look around and see what they now are. Imagine what they will be in the life-time of your younger members. Then you will realize what you owe to the ancient throne of Britain and you will remain loyal and devoted to His Majesty the King Emperor who has in word and deed touchingly shown his affection for his Indian subjects.

Lady Sydenham and I cordially thank you for your kind welcome and for your congratulation on the great honour I have received from His Majesty. I hope it will enable me still to endeavour to be of use to India and in our life at home we shall both always have the happiest recollections of the warm hearted people whom we have striven to serve and learned to love.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In laying the foundation stone of the new public buildings his Excellency the Governor said,—Mr. Lawrence, ladies and gentlemen,—When I was here last this site was awaiting the possibilities of

been explained to us that nine courts and offices now scattered will be concentrated on this site and the provisional arrangements made from time to time to meet the requirements of the growing city will be replaced by permanent habitations worthy of the Karachi that now exists and of the far greater Karachi that is to come. It is true that much time has been occupied in the discussion of the project now to be carried out and that much ink has been expended in the process. I agree, however, that this has proved no disadvantage and I believe that the solution arrived at is the best possible in the interest of the city. The most recent modification to which reference has been made involved an exchange of sites between the Government and the Municipality. This exchange is approved and I think that the transference of the Imperial departments to another site adjacent to the commercial quarter will be a distinct improvement. The original designs of the two blocks which will arise here were obtained by open competition but have been modified by the Government Architect.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Mr. Witter is doing some excellent work in Bombay where architectural atrocities are not uncommon and I am sure that the new buildings which we have met to inaugurate will not only prove well fitted to their purpose but will add to the dignity of this great city. I hope that the next step will be the construction of a fine group of buildings for the provincial offices and possibly a suitably site may be found as the Collector suggests on the Artillery Parade Ground as to the disposal of which we are corresponding with the Government of India. I am sorry that a misunderstanding of the views of Government as regards the location of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner should have arisen and I hope that the full explanation which we desired the Commissioner to make public has had the effect of alleviating all anxiety. There is no practical question at present of building a new court and my own opinion which will be of no consequence when this matter comes up for consideration simply that the old jail site could never be regarded as suitable for the High Court of the Province of Sind. This day mark, as has been said, the beginning of the fulfilment of a great need and a new step forward in the life of Karachi. Far away in England I shall hope to read of the opening of these fine offices and I shall envy my successor the task of declaring them open. There is nothing more pleasing to a Governor than to see the solution of a question in which he has long been interested, to know that this solution receives general approval and to set the real on the constructive stage before he quits office.

I thank you warmly for asking me to play a part on this important occasion. It has been said that one should never prophecy unless one knows and it is because I do know that I prophecy a great future for Karachi and prosperity for its loyal and kindly citizens.

LADY HARDINGE.

Rangoon Government House Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 22.

Lady Adamson has convened a meeting of the women of Rangoon to be held at Government House next Wednesday, at 5 p.m., to participate in the presentation of an address to Lady Hardinge from the women of India, congratulating Her Excellency on the fortitude and courage shown by Her Excellency at the critical moment of the bomb outrage at Delhi.

LADIES' MEETING AT GONDAL.

In response to the notice issued by the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. P. L. Diwan, a large and representative gathering numbering about 3,000 of the women of all communities of Gondal was held on the Palace grounds on Monday last under the presidency of Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Gondal to adopt an address to Lady Hardinge.

Her Highness opened the proceedings of the meeting and said:—"Ladies, as you know, up to the year 1911, Calcutta was the capital of British India. When their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress came to our country, it was announced that Delhi should be the Imperial capital of India in future. The change of the seat of Government was inaugurated with a State Entry on Dec. 23, 1912. But the occasion was marred by a sad and grievous accident. When the elephant bearing Lord and Lady Hardinge came to the Chandni Chowk, some miscreant threw a bomb at the Viceroy. The attendant behind their Excellencies in the howdah was killed on the spot, his Excellency sustained a deep wound on the shoulder and Lady Hardinge had a hair breadth escape. As an eye-witness I can bear testimony to Lady Hardinge's extraordinary courage and presence of mind in so terrible an ordeal. The fortitude of Her Ladyship, who is an ornament to our sex, commands our admiration, and it is for the purpose of offering her our congratulations that we have met here to-day. In this connection it has been proposed that an address be presented to Her Excellency by the women of this country and that we should support the movement. I hope, you will unanimously support the proposal and contribute your mite to the fund. The money collected will be utilized in charity. I am sure, you would like make me to thank Her Excellency Lady Sydenham on your behalf as well as mine for giving us an opportunity of associating ourselves with this movement. In conclusion, let us all thank Providence for saving so great and good a Viceroy, and pray that his Excellency Lord Hardinge may speedily recover to carry on the good work he has initiated.

The address was then read and adopted with acclamation.

LADIES' MEETINGS IN AKALKOT STATE.

A large ladies' meeting presided over by the Rani Saheb of Akalkot and arranged by the Vice-President, Mrs. Rale, wife of the administrator, was convened at Akalkot at noon to-day. Miss Moxon acted as secretary and treasurer. Over 2,000 ladies assembled and passed the address of sympathy to be sent to lady Hardinge. Similar meetings were held in thirty-nine large villages of the State; the total number of ladies attending them being over 5,000. The total contribution collected by the ladies amounts to over Rs. 500.

THE LATE MR. LONGWORTH.

Appreciation of Energy and Zeal.

At a meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Alcock, Asndown and Company held on Wednesday afternoon a resolution placing on record their high appreciations of the services rendered by Mr. Longworth and conveying their sentiments to his family was passed on the motion of Mr. Newman Taylor, the chairman seconded by Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne.

In moving the resolution the chairman said that since the last meeting they had to record the death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. Daniel Langworth. He had not enjoyed the best of health for some years past but always showed great zeal and energy in all matters affecting the interests of the company whose welfare was his first consideration. Mr. Longworth came out to this country some forty years ago as manager for Messrs. Fraser Miller and Co., subsequently in the year 1883 he joined Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., who then took over the Carnac Iron Works and from that date his connection with the Carnac Iron Works began; he occupied the position of manager until the year 1885 when he purchased the works and became the sole proprietor. In the year 1889 Mr. Longworth decided to retire to England and sold the works to our company. He remained in England for a period of eleven years when owing to financial losses he was compelled to augment his income, so agreed to accept the position offered to him of assistant secretary and manager to this company. On Mr. Hepworth's retirement three years ago he was appointed director and senior secretary and manager which position he held up to the time of his death on Friday last. Mr. Longworth was very conscientious, extremely hard working and a very capable engineer. He was of a retiring disposition wrapped up entirely in his work. He rendered very valuable services to the company in connection with the amalgamation

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

VICTORY MILL FIRE.

Insurance Objection to Owner's Evidence.

ARBITRATION RESUMED.

A fire broke out in the Victory Cotton Mill on the 14th October, 1906, and did very extensive damage. Immediately after the fire, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, the owner, gave notice of his claim to the insurance companies, who took possession of the premises for salvage purposes and sold certain salvaged property. The companies disputed the claim of the owner, and the matter was referred to arbitration to ascertain, once for all, the total amount of the loss, from which the shares to be borne by the respective insurance companies—nineteen in number—could immediately be deduced. The owner gave evidence as to the loss by fire and the pouring in of water. The respondent companies said that the damage by water after the fire did not touch them, and objected to the owner's evidence going in. The arbitrators allowed it to go in. On this, the companies appealed to the High Court, and Mr. Justice Davar decided that there was nothing to interfere with the action of the arbitrators.

The companies appealed to the Appeal Bench of the High Court against Mr. Justice Davar's decision. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor reversed Mr. Justice Davar's judgment. This decision of the Appeal Bench was again reversed by the Privy Council, who confirmed Mr. Justice Davar's judgment.

Yesterday, as a sequel to the Privy Council appeal, the matter came up before Mr. Justice Davar again. The Atlas Insurance Company, Ltd. and sixteen other insurance companies were represented by Mr. Strangman while Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Two of the companies had gone into liquidation.

His Lordship, after hearing both sides, ordered that the arbitration should go on as before, and the evidence already recorded by the arbitrators should be used. The arbitrators originally were the Hon. Mr. Armstrong and the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey. Mr Dharamsey died and was replaced by Mr. Arthur Mayall. The latter withdrew and Mr. S. Benjamin replaced him. Mr. Jardine was the umpire.

The Court ordered that by the consent of the seventeen companies, not including the two that had gone into liquidation, and the plaintiff, the arbitration should proceed with the action from the point it had reached when Dwarkadas Dharamsey died. The evidence already taken was to be used and not taken "de novo."

ALL ABOUT A HOUSE.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman, in the Bombay High Court, the case came on for hearing in which, Madhowji Virji, executor of the will of Mowji Shamji sued Mooji Shamji and others, for a declaration that the first defendant had no present beneficial interest in the Hornby-road property, and that he should pay at the rate of Rs. 150 per mensem for the portion in his occupation, or vacate it and pay damages for not allowing the property to be let; that the property might be partitioned between the estate of the original plaintiff and that of Vasanji Shamji; and that, as the house could not be partitioned it should be sold and the proceeds equally divided between the plaintiff and the estate of Vasanji Shamji, after meeting other charges.

In this suit the plaintiff, a Bhatia of Chowpatiroad, Bombay, sued the first defendant and Monghibai, widow of Vasanji Shamji, a Bhatia, of Bazar Gate, and the third defendant, Mooji Shamji, as the administrator of the estate of Vasanji Shamji, for partition. The plaintiff said that in 1883, the original plaintiff, Mowji Shamji, and his brother, Vasanji Shamji, since deceased, had purchased an immovable property, situate at Hornby-road, for Rs. 74,000, which was used as a residence by Mooji Shamji and Vasanji Shamji. Vasanji died intestate in 1892 leaving widows named Monghibai (second defendant), and Velibai, who died in 1894.

Disputes having arisen with reference to Vasanji Shamji's estate after arbitrator's award, a decree was passed by the High Court. Both widows occupied their late husband's portion of the house, but later vacated and were paid Rs. 50 in lieu thereof. The first defendant had no beneficial interest in the property, half of which belonged to the original plaintiff and the other half to Vasanji Shamji's estate. The first defendant occupied the first floor of the Hornby-road house and was charged Rs. 90 monthly, the amount being debited to him in his account with the firm of Shamji Ludha and Co., in which the original plaintiff and the first defendant and one Gopaldas Raghavji were the partners. The firm had ceased and was being wound up. Owing to disputes the first defendant declined to pay rent and prevented the plaintiff from letting the house. The first defendant had also, both in correspondence and by means of advertisement in newspapers, stated that she was interested in the property, but the plaintiff said the first defendant had no present beneficial interest in it. The payment to the second defendant of Rs. 275 per mensem for maintenance, and Rs. 50 for residence, was charged on the moiety of the original plaintiff, and his reversionary interest in the moiety belonging to Vasanji Shamji.

The first defendant said that when he came to live in the first floor he had nothing to do with Mowji Shamji. The first defendant had never become a tenant of Mowji Shamji's or of the plaintiff's By a family arrangement the first defendant occupied the first floor and Mowji Shamji the third and fourth floors, and the first defendant was debited Rs.90 and Mowji Shamji Rs. 150 monthly in Shamji Ludha and Co.'s books. The first defendant had a vested interest, to the extent of a quarter, in the said house, of which he was to come into possession on the death of the second defendant, and therefore, he was entitled to control the letting of the house jointly with Mowji Shamji. The first defendant did not admit that he had no beneficial interest, or that the house belonged, a half each, to Mowji Shamji and Vasanji Shamji. One half of the property, originally belonging to Vasanji Shamji, became by the consent decree vested in Mowji Shamji and the first defendant in equal shares. The first defendant had not taken up an obstructive attitude in connection with the winding-up of the firm of Shamji Ludha and Co., and had not refused to pay his rent. A receiver had been appointed and the first defendant was ready to pay the rent in cash.

The first defendant denied the other allegations, and said that the house could not be sold, except with the consent of the second defendant. The first defendant could not be asked to vacate the premises or pay Rs. 250 per mensem as claimed.

The second defendant said she should get Rs. 275 as maintenance, and Rs. 50 as house rent, monthly. She had been obliged to vacate the house owing to the molestation of Mowji Shamji and the first defendant. The house should not be partitioned or sold during her lifetime. She had great difficulty in getting her dues regularly. If it were sold, a scheme should be framed to carry on the "Sadavrat" in her husband's name, in perpetuity.

It is interesting to note that the well-known philanthropist and reformer, Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwala, cotton broker, has offered to buy the house for Rs. 2,01,000 for the People's Free Reading Room and Library, and Cama's Oriental Institute, in memory of the great Oriental scholar, the late Mr. K. R. Cama. The house is situated north of Ravelin-street, close to Messrs. Besania's shop.

Messrs. Inverarity, Strangman and B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhatubhay, represented the plaintiff, Messrs. Wadia Banadurji, Kanga and Kajiji appeared for the defendants. The case is proceeding.

G. I. P. RY. CONTRACTS.

Mr. Justice Macleod, in the Bombay High Court, is engaged in hearing a suit filed by Mr. Charles Zobell, a contractor, in which the plaintiff has put forward a claim against the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for Rs. 26,967, for work done for the Company and for wrong termination of his contracts.

The plaintiff said that he had tendered for some works of the G. I. P. Ry. and his tenders were accepted. But later on the Company asked him to do the work according to their specifications. These were different from the letter he had first received detailing the wok. The plaintiffs also complain of several acts of obstruction by the G. I. P. officials. He was prevented from using sand taken from the Dharna River and the stones supplied by him from a certain quarry. The masonry work commenced by him had been removed by the District Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway. The delays complained of had been caused by the said obstruction.

The G. I. P. Railway said they had not accepted any tender from the plaintiff. The specifications were the usual ones and the plaintiff must have seen them before he undertook the contract. It was true that an order had been passed stopping the use of the sand of the Dharna River, it was rescinded the next day. The stones from the quarry referred to, were unsuitable for the purpose intended. The specifications had been explained to plaintiff. and as to the dam, the plaintiff, instead of excavating to the proper depth, was laying the foundations at a depth of only a few feet. The Company owed the plaintiff a few hundred rupees for work done and this they were ready to pay at any moment. They helped him in every way and granted him several concessions.

The case is proceeding.

A FABRICATED RECEIPT.

Valabh Premji and Gangaram Valabh of Surat were charged before the First Class Subdivisional Magistrate of Surat with having intentionally fabricated false evidence for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding, viz., that they inserted a false page purporting to be the original page in a receipt-book showing that one Nathu Khusal of Erthan, the accused in a criminal case in the Court of the District Magistrate of Surat, were at their shop on Surat on the 18th of August, 1912; and that they also fabricated corresponding entries in their day-book and corruptly used the above false evidence, knowing it to be false or fabricated in the case, before the District Magistrate, with a view to saving Nathu Khusal from punishment; these being offences punishable under sections 196 and 199 I.P.C. The accused were found guilty of the offences with which they were charged, and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment of one day and pay a fine of Rs. 50 for each offence or in default suffer rigorous imprisonment for 15 days in each case. The sentences of imprisonments were to run concurrently.

Against this the District Magistrate referred to the High Court for enhancement of sentence. The accused were father and son and the trying Magistrate was Mr. E. J. Taliyarkhan. The accused who are dealers in sweetmeats in Surat, sought to prove an alibi in a riot case. They opened the counterfoil book of sale vouchers and posted in a blank voucher, which was then written up with false entries, showing that their friend for whom they wished to prove the alibi had purchased certain articles at a certain time and date. They then had the book resewn and bound in such a way as to defy detection. When the book was cut open by the District Magistrate, that the fraud became obvious. The Sub-divisional Magistrate said that they did not realise the enormity of their offence but thought it a friendly duty to an old customer, who had probably promised a reward for these services. The District Migistrate, in his reference said that the accused were quite well-to-do people and would hardly regard the amount of Rs. 50, which they had been fined as a punishment at all. If they were concerned about it then the person for whom they gave false evidence would readily reimburse them.

It was a grave crime against public justice, and if it was treated as punishable by a trifling fine only, no other shopkeeper in Surat would ever hesitate to provide further false accounts for any client who wanted to prove an alibi. Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao of the Bombay High Court heard the reference. Mr. Shah appeared in support of the reference and Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared for the accused to show cause. Their Lordships after hearing both sides held that the sentences were wholly inadequate. If such light sentences were allowed, the administration of justice would be impossible. Their Lordships enhanced the sentences to fines of Rs. 200 each (Rs. 800 in all) or in default, six months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence. Their Lordships would have enhanced the sentences of imprisonment also, had it not been that they were very loth to bring back persons who had once been serving the sentence to serve a fresh term. But the sentences their Lordships had passed should not be thought to be adequate. There was, however, a great difference between the original sentences and on hancement of sentences, after the original terms had been served and the prisoners liberated.

DIVISION OF LAND COMPENSATION.

In the High Court, before Mr. Justice Macleod, a reference made by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, regarding the apportionment of the value of a house in Wadibunder between Babaji Gopal Jadav, Ramchandra Hari Manjrekar and two others, came on for hearing.

The Collector had deposited Rs. 35,000 in Court, and the parties wanted the Court to divide the money, although they had come to a settlement.

Babaji Gopal Jadav, as mortgagee, received Rs. 1,500 along with Rs. 500 as costs. The balance was divided between the other claimants.

THE POLICE COURTS.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.'S CASE.

Further hearing of the case in which Robert Barlow, chairman, and certain other directors of Messrs. Teacher and Co., charged Mr. S. N. Guzder a shareholder, with defamation, was continued before Mr. A. H. S. Ashton, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Campbell, Bar.-at-law, instructed by Mr. Kirke Smith, solicitor appeared for complainants and Mr. N. N. Sater, Bar.-at-law, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, represented the accused.

Mr. Arthur Charles Rice, who was called as an expert witness for the defence was further cross-examined by Mr. Kirk-Smith on behalf of the prosecution; and further hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS

Bombay "Government Gazette."

Mr. Framroz Sorabji Master to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent, vice Mr. Nasarvanji Bezanji.

Mr. Bhaskar Dattatraya subais, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Alibag, is granted privileges leave on full pay for one month with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it.

Mr. Govind Vithalrao Jadhav, LL. B., to act as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge Alibag during the absence on leave of Mr. Bhaskar Dattatraya Subais or pending further orders.

Mr. V. G. Mahajani, Mamlatdar, taluka Pachora in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Phirozshah Ratanji Kapadia to act as Assistant to the Commissioner, C. D. during the absence on special duty of Mr. Phirozshah Pestonji Jehangir or further orders.

Mr. B. J. Joshi, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on 7th January.

Mr. S. P. Limaye, Divisional Forest Office Bijapur, passed with credit an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on 7th January.

Mr. Shankar Keshav Sathe to be Huzar Deputy Collector, Kolaba.

Mr. Shriniwas Swamirao Deshpande to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. Revanshiddappa B. Kirtar to be District Deputy Collector, Dharwar.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 10th Jan., 1913.	Total from 1st April 1912 to 10th Jan 1913.	For week ending 10th Jan. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 10th Jan. 1912.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	20	976	18	922
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	33	982	26	942
Vessels transported	18	717	18	626
Vessels attended to	1	77	1	53
Vessels warped	2	59	...	39

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration of the Budget estimates for 1913 14 was proceeded with and of the discussion on the following amendment of Dr. Dinshaw B. P. Master:—That the reduction of 5-8 per cent. on the general tax, proposed by the Standing Committee in the ensuing Budget estimate, be not accepted, and the amount thus realized be utilized in providing small gardens or open spaces in some of the more congested parts of the City, or in any other way, as may be decided by the Corporation hereafter, at the suggestion of the Commissioner.

In resuming the discussion, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that, until the whole system was completed, the Corporation would not dare to increase the water tax, and it was not fair to charge water tax to the extent they were doing, when they were not in a position to supply an adequate quantity of water to the people. Dr. Master's proposal had been amply replied to by the Commissioner, and it was not necessary to reduce the general tax. He hoped that when the water tax item was reached, the Corporation would accept his amendment to reduce the tax.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit supported Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's suggestions.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna pointed out that Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Jehangir Patil were not accurate when they stated that landlords in being charged water tax on assessment paid more than if they were to pay up by metre. He thought that if the general feelings were not to reduce the general tax, then it would be better to utilise the amount equivalent to that realised by the suggested reduction in some work of public utility, as the Commissioner might propose. He would certainly support Dr. Master's proposal if it did not ear-mark the amount to be utilized for providing gardens or playgrounds.

Dr. Master expressed his willingness to drop that portion of his proposal which referred to "gardens and open spaces."

Mr. Mistry was against the principle of having growing balances.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta urged that the money they had in their hand could be beneficially spent for the good of the public. This would mean raising the standard of expenditure, he said, but was it not right that the standard of expenditure should go forward along with the progress and advance of the city? Looking at the importance and growth of Bombay, he could say that its lighting was not what it should be. In the exercise of a proper economic conscience, members should not oppose every item of new expenditure, but should see that every rupee spent, was spent in the right direction. Sir Pherozeshah said that by devices of many kinds the housowners had in the past managed to get their properties under-assessed. They had been benefitted to some extent in that manner, and at present they did not deserve any further relief. The relief could be distributed equitably, if the town duty or water tax were reduced. He suggest, as an amendment that the last part of Dr. Master's proposal be omitted, which meant that the general tax be fixed at ten and one-eight per cent.

Mr. A. M. Tod seconded the amendment.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that to accept Sir Phirozeshah's amendment was wrong in principle.

Mr. J. A. Wadia observed that the surplus balance was collected from ten lakhs of persons and it was proposed to give relief to only fifty thousand persons at the most. The Municipality were ready to pay the money back in the shape of useful works.

Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Mistri wished to speak on Sir Pherozeshah's amendmet, but the President ruled that no new matter had been introduced and they could not speak.

Mr. C. V. Mehta replying on the debate, said that the statement that the house tax came from the pockets of tenants and not the landlords was not proved and he averred that the town duty should not be allowed to be a fluctuating figure. The water tax, Mr. Mehta said, it was not possible to reduce at present. The Standing Committee had framed the Budget after careful consideration and he hoped the Corporation would accept its recommendation.

On a division the amendments were all lost and the original proposition of the Chairman of the Standing Committee to reduce the general tax by five-eighths per cent. was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

TREATING ROADS WITH AKONIA.

A resolution of the Standing Committee on the subject of treating roads with Akonia was circulated amongst the members of the Corporation.

The Standing Committee had resolved that the letter from the Commissioner regarding a proposal for the purchase of Akonia, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that, in the circumstance stated, an additional Budget grant of Rs. 40,000 be made to meet the cost inclusive of labour charges for loading, unloading, carting and sprinkling the substance on the roads.

That subject to the acceptance of the recommendation and for the reasons stated in the Commissioner's letter, the Standing Committee authorized the Commissioner to enter into a contract with Mr. K. R. Vachs, for the supply of 400 tons of Akonia at Rs. 90 per ton, without inviting tenders for the same.

Forwarding a copy of the Executive Engineer's report on the subject, the Municipal Commissioner, in his letter, above referred to, stated as follows:—

"In order to save expenditure of water and to improve the pressure for domestic supply, I think that it would be advisable to accept the Executive Engineer's proposal, and to buy a supply of the article to last till the end of May. The total quantity required will be 400 tons, the cost of which, at the rate of Rs. 90 per ton, will amount to Rs. 36,000. In addition to this, an expenditure, amounting to Rs. 4,000, is expected to be incurred in the labour involved in loading, carting and sprinkling Akonia on roads and contingencies at the rate of Rs. 10 per ton. The total cost will be Rs. 40,000. The direct saving of cost in road-watering will be about Rs. 4,000, in addition to the value of the water saved. In consequence, however, of the watering of roads having been restricted as far as possible since last rains, there will be a total saving of about Rs. 20,000 on the road-watering grant, so that the extra burden on Municipal finances will not be heavy."

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

Appointment of Committees in the Mofussil.

The following Press Note, regarding the appointment of local committees to advise on the number and location of liquor shops, etc., in areas outside the larger towns in the Presidency proper, is published.

While considering the question of the appointment of local committees for certain large towns in the Presidency proper the Governor in Council observed that it was not advisable to proceed at once to appoint local commitees in rural areas or in the smaller towns, that it was desirable that the working of the system in the larger towns should first be watched, and that from the experience gained materials might be expected to become available on which to form an opinion whether a committee for each taluka or a separate committee for each small town would be of real service. The working of the committees in Bombay City and other large towns in the mofussil has been carefully watched by the Governor in Council, and he has decided that the system should now be extended to such areas as, having regard to the incidence of consumption and the existing number of liquor shops, are likely to afford scope to the local committees for the exercise of their functions. Accordingly the Governor in Council, having reviewed for each town and taluka in the Presidency proper the figures relating to the incidence of consumption of liquor and the proportion of shops to population, has directed that local committees should be appointed in the town of Ratnagiri and in each of the following talukas.

Broach District: Aukleshwar and Hansot.

Surat District: Chorasi, Rander, Olpad, Bardoli, including Valod, Jalalpur, Chikhli, Bulsar, Pardi, and Mandvi.

Thana District: Salsette, Bassein, Mahim, Dahanu and Umbergaon Petha, Kalyan, Bhiwndi, Murbad, Sahapur, and Vada excluding Mokhada Petha.

West Khandesh District: Nandurbar, Sakri, Talods, Shanada, Shirpur, and Navapur Petha.

Kolaba District: Alibag, Pen, Panvel, Karjat, and Roha.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Examination Hall Contribution.

The annual meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday, at 5-45 p. m. to transact the business already announced. Several amendments have been suggested by Fellows in connection with the questions to be considered at the meeting.

In regard to the desirability of making the commencement and conclusion of the Second Term in Arts somewhat elastic, Dr. Harold H. Mann has given notice to move, as recommended by the Syndicate that in General Regulation No. 140, lines 15—18 page 55 of the Calendar for 1912-13. the following sentence be substituted for the sentence beginning "In the Faculty of Arts the Second Term" and ending "on the day following."—"In the Faculty of Arts, the Second Term shall commence on any day between the Tenth of June and the Thirtieth of June, and shall end on any day between the Twenty-fifth of September and the Twentieth of October. The exact dates in each year shall be proposed by each Arts College, in its own case, to the Syndicate on or before the fifteenth of February, and, subject to the sanction of the Syndicate, these shall be the dates on which the Second Term shall begin and end respectively for that College for that year: provided that there shall not be less than one hundred and twelve days between the beginning and close of the Term."

Mr. H. J. Bhabha has given notice to move the following amendment:—"That all words after 'commence' in the first line be left out and the following words substituted: on November 10 and end on March 15, and the First Term shall commence on June 20 and end on October 15."

The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye has given notice to move the following amendment:—In lines 5 "et seqqomit" all words after 'That' up to the word 'Term' inclusive and "substitute" the following: "The Syndicate be requested to reconsider the whole question of University Terms with instructions to bring forward detailed proposals with a view to make the Academical year begin on some day in June and hold the University Examinations now held in November every year in March and April".

The Syndicate having received a letter from Government on the question of the University's contribution towards the cost of the examination halls in connection with the Science Institute, a Committee was appointed to consider and report on it.

The Committee submitted the following report:—"In view of the large expenditure which the University anticipates in the near future in connection with the extension of its buildings, rendered necessary by the new development which have been made possible by the liberal grant announced by the Government of India, the University is of opinion that it is not advisable to part with any portion of its accumulated funds which it feels sure will be required in the immediate future for carrying out the necessary extensions. The University still ventures to hope that though it is unable to make a contribution to the Examination Hall of the Royal Science Institute, Government will be pleased to give all facilities that may be required by the University for the purposes of its various examinations and will be good enough to extend to it permission to use the Examinations Halls, which are to be provided in connection with the Institute.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan has given notice to move, as recommended by the Syndicate. That a reply in terms of the Committee's Report be forwarded to Government in reference to their letter.

The Honourable Mr. W. H. Sharp has given notice to move the following amendments:—Omit all the words after that and substitute the following; Government be informed in reply to their letter that the University is willing to contribute Rs. 50,000 to the Examination Hall.

The following amendment be moved in the event of the above not being carried; Omit all the words after that and substitute: Government be informed in reply to their letter that the University is willing to contribute Rs. 50,000 to the Examination Hall.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Merewether Political Agent, Palanpur, is granted combined leave for one year with effect from the 11th January.

Mr. E. G. Gregson, C. I. E., Superintendent of Police on special duty under the Government of India, Foreign Department, passed an examination in Arabic according to the Higher Standard on the 6th January.

Mr. F. J. Varley, I. C. S. District Judge, Khandesh, is granted, with effect from the 6th March or subsequent date conbined leave for nine months.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jackson, M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, is granted, with effect from the 15th April or subsequent date conbined leave for fourteen months.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers. I. C. S., on relief by Mr. C. V. Vernon, I. C. S., to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, has been allowed seven days' extraordinary leave without pay in continuation of furlough without pay.

Messrs. E. H. P. Jolly, I. C. S. and H. V. Braham, I. C. S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 6th January.

Mr. William Mathew Schutte is appointed to the post of Agricultural Engineer, Bombay Presidency.

Messrs. H. D. Baskerville, I. C. S., and L. N. Brown, I. C. S., passed, and Dr. N. Gustasp, Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad; passe with credit an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on 2nd December.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., to be on special duty for the revision of the lists of 'A' and 'B' papers—Village, Taluka an Huzur, required in connection with the sorting of Government papers.

Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, Acting Conservator of Forests, N. C., is allowed combined leave for one year.

Mr. G. G. E. Marjoribanks to act as Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr W. F. D. Fisher proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—William Henry Leach has been transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st November.

Mr. M. Webb, I. C. S., Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, is granted Combined leave for eighteen months.

The officers mentioned below are authoried to perform within the limits of the Bombay Presidency the duties described in sections 16 and 29 of the Cotton duties Act:—Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Mr. W. B. Chambers, Mr. F. McCormack, and Mr. W. Whitaker.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Robert Scott Free Brown to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Major George Eustratius Xydis resigns his Commission.

Mr. S. C. Mould, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months and seven days from the afternoon of the 7th February or subsequent date.

Mr. N. B. Baxter is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District, vice Mr. Mould or until further orders.

Mr. C. C. Inglis is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation District, vice Mr. Baxter or until further orders.

Leave of absence out of India from 11th January for nine months, is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., Commanding 1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain George Filmer Gay is appointed Paymaster with effect from the 1st January.

Mr. G. W. Talbot to act as Meteorologist, Bombay vice Mr. H. A. Armstrong, who has been granted combined leave for twenty-one months with effect from the 5th February or subsequent date.

Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S., Collector of Ratnagiri, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, I. C. S., to act as Collector Ratnagiri, in addition to his duty as Assistant Settlement Officer, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

A DERELICT.

A telegram to the Port Officer from Calcutta states:—Derelict, one mast awash, reported Lat. 17 025' N., Long. 86 56' E.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

Forty-Twa Medal.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club held the fourth and final qualifying competition for the "Forty-Twa" Medal on Thursday morning, conditions being by medal play under handicap over nine holes. Although only fourteen competitors returned cards, the leading scores were rather above the average, Cherry winning with a nett score of 38, and Arnot, Stuart and Owen tieing for second place with nett scores of 39. Cherry took twenty strokes for the first four holes with a seven to the first hole. The fifth and sixth holes cost him six each, but he got a three at the eighth and finished up with a five at the last hole. Stuart played a very steady round. He took ten strokes for the first two holes and twenty-eight for the next seven with a five at the seventh and a three at the eighth. Arnot returned a card of 40 with a six to the fifth hole and a three at the fourth and eighth holes. The winners of the three previous qualifying competitions, Clapham, Payne and Marshall, together with Cherry, the winner of this competition, now meet in the final competition to decide who shall take the medal. Results:—

	Score.	B'cap.	Result.
J. A. Cherry ...	45	— 7	38
P. J. Arnot ...	40	— 1	39
A. Stuart ...	38	+ 1	39
A. C. Owen ...	46	— 7	39
G. W. Dawson...	45	— 4	41
J. E. P. Curry ...	50	— 8	42
A. Gittins ...	41	+ 1	42
C. Rivaz ...	50	— 8	42
R. M. Brady ...	52	— 8	44
A. P. Candler ...	51	— 7	44
C. A. Russ ...	44	Scr.	44
G. Cook ...	43	+ 1	44
Major. Preston ...	49	— 3	46
N. Gade ...	52	Scr.	52

BOMBAY HUNT.

Yesterday's meet took place at the Jackal Club and I am sure none of the field, which numbered fifty, could complain of the sport that followed.

It was pleasing to note as many as six ladies present, amongst whom was one new member, and I trust this is only the forerunner of many other appearances in the field. Shortly after hounds moved off, a find was proclaimed just short of the paddy fields beyond the Parla cart track, and, though we started more or less in the direction of Sahar village, we swung right-handed over the Melon Ground back towards Caleens, where the line swept almost in a circle close to the graveyard. It was here that an unfortunate incident occurred, as one of the hounds, in the excitement of the moment, fell down a well. However, thanks to the sporting spirit of two of our members, the hound was rescued from his perilous position and was able to catch up the rest of the pack later. Not so the rescuers, who by their unselfishness lost the remainder of a very good run. It is always said that "Virtue is its own reward," and let us all hope so.

The rest of the pack meanwhile had gone off across the Melon Ground on the left side of the pipe-line, and, after crossing the Bombanvadi Valley, turned right-handed, across the Bap Nullah and down to the backwater. Hounds checked for a few seconds, but soon realised that the Jack had not crossed the water, but had doubled back right-handed. For the next minute or so your recorder was busily engrossed in extricating himself from a large hedge-in compound, and, I regret to say, it required more than one effort to accomplish the deed. Having, however, succeeded in this, some of us immediately discovered a large and forbidding-looking wall, but the lesson lately administered to a refractory steed bore fruit, and luckily, we found ourselves only some two or three hundred yards behind the hunt, who by that time had recrossed the backwater and were heading merrily for Aloe Hill. This the jackal had sought in a last endeavour to save his brush. Hounds did all they could to find him, and after riding twice round the hill, following the pack, a burst of music on our left led us to hope of a kill; but, although the jack was done the aloes and undergrowth saved him, for, after crossing the road and hunting up amongst the jungle above the Powai Lake, the Master decided to call off hounds and make a move for home.

It was a very pleasant day's sport, and though the scent was, I gather, not good, it only proves the merit of our splendid pack.

On the 26th hounds will meet at the Melon Ground, Cross Roads.

J. C.

BOMBAY RACES.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Civil Service Question in the Commons in 1868.

VIEWS OF FORTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Prominent amongst the questions before the Public Service Commission are those of the claims of educated natives to a larger share in His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, and the holding of simultaneous examinations in London and Bombay. Except a few veteran political workers, the present generation of public men may not be aware that these two problems in the administration of this great dependency have loomed very largely in the past in a variety of discussions—in press, on the platform, in political bodies, and in the very arena of the House of Commons. Turning to the old files of 1868 of the "Bombay Gazette," we find three articles which give a lucid, succinct and comprehensive history of the agitation over these questions in the past. We frankly confess that the views and opinions in these three articles will not commend themselves to the leaders or the rank and file of political workers in the country. All the same, the articles in question bring out in bold relief what in ordinary parlance, is called "Official" or "Anglo-Indian" view in contrast to that of native political agitators.

I.

Saturday, March 14, 1868:—It is difficult to conceive a more dangerous proposal than that which Mr. Fawcett is about to submit to the House of Commons for the institution of examinations for the Indian Civil Service in the three Presidency towns as well as in London. To the mere doctrinaire, or even the insouciant House of Commons, to whom the mere mention of an Indian subject is the signal for departure, the ideas of Mr. Fawcett may appear founded on indisputable considerations of justice. The Queen's proclamation, on taking over the direct government of India, announced that henceforth no difference would in any respect, be made in the treatment of her Indian and English subjects. Therefore, says Mr. Fawcett, and those who share his speculations—for we can scarcely dignify them with the title of opinions—it is but a logical consequence of this promise that the natives of India should be granted equal opportunities with Englishmen of competing for the lucrative appointments of the Indian Civil Service. We can also imagine them adding with much philanthropic warmth that, considering that the "unrepresented millions of India" pay for the loaves and fishes attached to civil appointments, it is but just that they should have their share of them if found to be fitted for them. They would ask, how can you expect a nation to be contented, when half the taxes they pay are devoted to the maintenance of a horde of foreign soldiers and bureaucrats, the natives themselves only getting a few small crumbs and fragments gathered from beneath the tables of their blasted oppressors! The argument would probably be continued as follows:—That avowedly the great obstacle in the way of an efficient government in India is the absence, on the part of the rulers, of all sympathy with and knowledge of the ruled. By admitting the natives of the country to high office this obstacle is swept away. Moreover, by giving a large share in the government of the country to its choicest sons, you give a large portion of the population an interest in the success and permanence of English rule, and take from them the very best security for their loyalty. Therefore, expediency, as well as justice, demands that every obstacle which intervenes between the native of India, and the laudable objects of his ambition should be removed now; for a voyage to England for the purpose of undergoing an examination is an obstacle of a most formidable [illegible] and they ask that it may be removed. If [illegible], the Queen's proclamation is made to lie, [illegible] people of India will be entitled to say that [illegible] mocked by being offered a boon and then [illegible] the said boon can only be obtained at the [illegible]urney so long and expensive that it can [illegible]d but by few. Judging from what has [illegible] said on the subject, we imagine that [illegible] and fairly stated the arguments which Mr. [illegible] and his friends will adduce to the House of Commons next May. We confess that, however much the prejudices of race, and the pride of conquerors may render them distasteful to us, we are nevertheless compelled by a sense of justice to endorse every one of the arguments which we assume Mr. Fawcett will bring forward. If any native of India proves himself fit for an appointment in the Civil Service, by all means let him have it. It is, however, on that one word "fit" that the whole question hinges. Lord Palmerston once asked the House of Commons what was merit, and never got a clear answer. In humble imitation of his late lordship we ask, what is fitness? The mental, physical and moral qualifications which render a man fit for a position by no means prove that he is suited for one of a different nature. What is fitness in one case is sometimes the very reverse in another. A good clerk would make probably a bad soldier. An excellent lawyer would perhaps turn out but an indifferent merchant, &c. But without pursuing the general speculation further, let us seek to show what are the special qualifications which render a man fit for the onerous and difficult duties of an Indian Civil Servant. Without undarlining the advantages of mental culture, intellectual tastes, and scholastic acquirements, we venture to assert that it is the possession of a high class of moral and physical qualifications rather than that of great lore which fits a man for the Indian Civil Service. Firmness, tempered by gentleness of manner, unswerving integrity, untiring activity, a manly straightforwardness, love of his work for the work's sake, a philanthropic desire to promote the happiness and welfare of those over whom he is placed, a high sense of honour and uncompromising self-respect, these are qualifications which make better administrators than chapters of Plato, books of Euclid, or volumes of Ancient History. Are those of the native gentry likely to compete at Civil Service examinations as a rule distinguished by such characteristics? We fear not. Honourable exceptions there are of course, but the largest majority are not only deficient in, but they are also incapable of appreciating them. The population of the Mofussil may be left out of consideration, for European education has not yet made such progress among them as renders it probable that they would in any large numbers become candidates for the boon which Mr. Fawcett insists on forcing upon them. The possible competitors must then be sought among the better classes of the native population of the three presidency towns, and especially of Calcutta. Now, recent University examinations have disclosed the unpleasant fact that the attainments of the rising generation of India are of the most superficial nature, that the students seek to acquire knowledge, not from a sense of their own educational deficiencies, but from either a love of display or desire to obtain Government appointments. In fact they simply crave for show, and do not labour to train and store their minds with knowledge which will enlarge their understanding, and render them more useful members of society. Allowing, however, that the scholars and graduates of the Indian universities are as regards book-learning that they would send up many candidates to the proposed examinations. We have, therefore, for practical purposes only, to consider the native population of the presidency towns. We do not wish to write in any disparaging spirit of our native fellow-subjects, but we cannot refrain from saying that the inhabitants of the presidency towns are singularly deficient in the moral and physical qualities which we have pointed out as essential in a Civil Servant. They have many good qualities: they are industrious, acute, and many of them good men of business, but here the catalogue comes to a close. It is notorious that the majority are accessible to bribes and other influences, that in the performance of their duty they cannot divest themselves of personal partialities, they sacrifice truth to integrity, they have no, high sense of honour, are crooked in their policy, preferring expediency to what is straightforward, and can seldom secure the confidence of the European officers with whom they come into contact. They are also naturally very cruel when they dare, are devoid of that enlightenment and breadth of view which are especially required in those who hold office in this country. They are also—we speak only of the inhabitants of the Presidency towns—utterly incapable of much bodily activity. Last of all they are notoriously wanting in courage, and this is a deficiency for which nothing can compensate. Had a Calcutta Baboo for instance been in the place of Mr. Mangles at Aerah in 1857, there would certainly have been an addition to the sad catalogue of disasters which occurred in that year. As a rule, therefore, the inhabitants of the presidency towns are not fitted for important appointments in the Civil Service of India. Even those who are least unfitted, are from the circumstances of their lives, their education, the low standard of honour and integrity which prevails among their associates, and the narrow-mindedness of the circle in which they have lived unsuited for high office until they have gone through a second moral education, have learnt to act up to a higher standard, and have generally enlarged their minds and experiences. This second moral education they can receive nowhere so well as in England. There, they would learn to understand and appreciate their British fellow-countrymen and the common Government. There, they would enlarge their minds and, learn something of the world. There, they would acquire our European principles of honour, and learn to recognise a higher standard of duty than that to which they have hitherto been accustomed. Finally, there they would receive the benefit which a weaker cannot help acquiring from a hardier and more vigorous race. The journey itself would be an education to them, and the very fact of their undertaking it would show that they possessed at all events the germs of higher qualities than those to be met with among the rest of their countrymen. Without such a test and such an education, we do not wish to see any increased in the number of natives admitted to high office in India. What we have said of the inhabitants of the Presidency towns applies only in a modified sense to the inhabitants of the Mofussil. They are distinguished by far higher physical and moral qualities than their more civilised countrymen. As we have said before, however, in the matter of European education, they are not yet prepared for competitive examinations, and they may therefore for many years to come be left out of consideration. In conclusion, we would observe that it is a singular commentary on Mr. Fawcett's motion that many natives in the Bengal Presidency are resigning the Government appointments they hold. It is worthy of remark that similar resignations took place a short time before the mutiny.

II.

Thursday, June 18, 1868:—The British community in the Presidency towns ought to lose no time in protesting against Sir Stafford Northcote's ill-considered Bill for appointing natives to the higher posts of the Covenanted Civil Service. If this Bill is passed, and the new law really carried into force, we are likely to hear of such ill-will between the non-official Europeans and the new native authorities, as now exists in the indigo districts of Bengal and Assam. Ever since the East India Company was established, British-born subjects of the Crown were carefully protected from ill-usage and oppression by a law which gave them a trial before the highest Court in the country, where a jury of Englishmen decided on the facts; and, as even a bare committal is often or always a great annoyance and loss, the power of making commitments has only been given to European gentlemen, the District Magistrates, and their Assistants. But if, as has lately been done in Mysore, the appointment of Collector is given to a native, there is great danger of the native jealousy of Europeans causing very great injury. A European Magistrate respects the feelings of his countryman, and will not put him to the disgrace and trouble of appearing to answer a frivolous or a false charge. If personal attendance is necessary he prefers to issue a summons instead of a warrant, and in Court he preserves the dignity of the persons summoned by forbidding any impertinence from the natives. It thus seldom happens that non-official Europeans have any just cause of complaint against the Magistrates; a good understanding is promoted, and the common national "prestige" is sustained by unseemingly altercations. It would be exactly the reverse if the Courts were presided over by natives. No occasion of petty spite or malicious jealousy of the superior race would be let pass. We all know how, when a native happens to have the chance of obliging a European, or showing a courtesy, he usually employs it as the means of an insult, to gratify his own narrow vanity and small mind. What facilities the bench of justice gives for this behaviour may be inferred from the enormous authority a Judge enjoys in his own Court. Shakespeare tells us that any cur in office may bark at an honest man. Until some amalgamation and equality shall have resulted between the two nations, it is likely that the British planter, or merchant, or cotton agent up-country, whose business brings him before Sir Stafford Northcote's proteges will have to go very humbly before them, or to submit to each petty insult and incivility which Ramchund or Bab Rao's spiteful ingenuity can invent. Even by an officer or a gentleman having to go before such people, as is occasionally necessary, our prestige suffers. The native officials have hitherto, however, being "gharib," and do not dare to misbehave themselves, fearing the displeasure of the European officer above them. But if that officer is to be a native, as Sir S. Northcote wishes, this wholesome restraint will cease, and crowds of natives will come to the Cutcherries whenever they hear of a case where a European party or witness is concerned, in the hope of seeing spitefully maltreated in the point of dignity, or, as they say it to see his "abru" taken taken away bo their compatriot. We can imagine how constantly such clashes would occur if, for example, there was a native Collector in such a place as Kurrachee, or if the ship captain in Bombay harbour had to work with a Mussulman or Parsee Commissioner of Customs or Master Attendant. But it will be worse in the smaller stations, where European enterprise has perhaps only one representative, and there is no public press to keep the officials in order. The wretched European will have no nearer redress than a Revenue Commissioner at Poona, the High Court at Bombay. In the Mofussil, everybody comes before the Government officials in some way or other, do what he will. If he want to buy land, the transfer must be made through the Collector. If he executes a conveyance, the deed must be shown to the Collector as Registrar of Deeds. If his servant cheats him, the Collector, as Magistrate, is sure to try the case either originally or in appeal. All public nuisances and bazaar matters are under his control, and he has thousands of opportunities of doing a good turn or a bad one, of managing an affair pleasantly and quickly, or of putting the applicant to very much trouble, and if of a bad temper of showing all kinds of spite. Of course the administration of an English gentleman, trained to Christian courtesy from his boyhood, must be very different from what we can expect from a native, swelling with the desire of vain display, and resenting his conscious inferiority and that air of freedom and self-assertion which an Englishman always wears, perhaps most of all when he goes before an official. How would it be possible even for an English loafer to respect a Collector with a name like Ramjee or Rowjee! But to return seriously to the subject, there can be little doubt that Sir Stafford Northcote's intended measure will make the development of the inferior by European agencies still more difficult than it is now. Capitalists will be averse to buy lands or erect machinery where the enormous powers as regards nuisances given to the Covenanted Magistrate under the Procedure Code are exercised by natives. Europeans will object to reside under the sway of men so different to themselves, so ill-trained in suavity, and so averse to European society and habits of thought. The evil is the more to be deplored as the Mofussil seems likely, with the extension of railways, to open room for all kinds of investment in manufacture and trade, especially as the Collectors are generally now very friendly in their operation. Let our mercantile men look out, as there are all sorts of odd acts and regulations which, in the hands of natives would possibly be used to impede them. We are afraid that Sir Stafford Northcote will, as was said of Sir Charles Wood, do all he can to ruin the country and make it an unpleasant place for Europeans, if he goes on with this mad whim. We wish he would study more and legislate less and always remember that the maxim "quieta non movere" is the safest an inexpert Statesman can follow.

THE EDUCATION OF NATIVES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(From the "Bombay Gazette," June 27, 1868):—

III.

Mr. Fawcett's recent proposal to hold competitive examinations for the admission of natives of India into the ranks of the Indian Civil Service at the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, simultaneously with those held in London, opens up a question replete with interest to the future of our Indian Empire. Abstractedly, fair as it may be to allow those natives who may prove themselves fit by their education to be placed on a par with their European fellow subjects, in competing with the latter to obtain the right to share in the administration of their own country, our sense of justice in this respect should not be allowed to direct our attention from the consideration that this preliminary examination can only serve as a purely intellectual and educational test of the capacity of those who may submit themselves to it. It may prove the quality of the mental training given to the alumni of our Indian universities, but it can afford no guarantee that any who succeeds in passing it possesses, to take the lowest stand-point of moral qualification requisite in one who aspires to govern his fellow men, that industry, perseverance, firmness of purpose, and patience to weigh conflicting views, in the balance of his mind which no successful administrator can lack. It should be borne in mind, that the very social position of any young native of India, educated up to the high standard of our Indian universities, renders the balance of his mind peculiarly liable to be overturned. Living, as he does outside the walls of his college, in the midst of the grossest ignorance, and surrounded by an atmosphere of the most debasing superstition, he would be more than mortal if the knowledge of his own mental superiority did not tend to render him vain and intolerant of the opinions of others not so advanced as himself, and this is an evil which nothing but the spread of education, penetrating into his home, among the female members of his family, and to such an extent generally as to make him feel that he is not singular in his acquirements, can ever counteract. To test the absence of this vanity, and to ascertain the existence of other qualifications of even greater necessity than book-learning, must be an after work entirely unconnected with the preliminary examination which may have demonstrated the intellectual ability of the candidate for the service, and how best to ensure to natives of India, who may succeed in that examination.

The subsequent training and formation of character, which are indispensable for themselves, as well as for the protection of the interest of the State, is a problem, the solution of which should be approached in a liberal and imparital spirit.

There can be no doubt that the only effectual method of (to use a familiar expression) knocking the nonsense out of a conceited person's head, is to show him his inferiority to others, and thus prove to him that he has really nothing to be conceited of. The gentlemanly tone which almost invariably distinguishes the public school-boy is to be traced to his angularities of disposition being worn off by the rough contact of equally unyielding and frequently better natures. Following the guidance of experience, then, it may be assumed, that to counteract the evil influences inseparable from the position in early life of a young educated native of India he must be removed for a sufficiently long time out of their reach, and, if he is to be removed there can be no question that it should be to England. What further intellectual training shall be thenceforward given to the candidate, we may for the present pass briefly over, in saying that, in addition to all such as may tend to increase the reasoning powers, what may provide him with a fund of sound general information should be specially looked to. We are now concerned more particularly with his morals social and physical training. The revenues, of India should undoubtedly provide the means, and that in no niggardly spirit, to enable him to enter into such society as his future position would entitle him to rank in. Whether in doing so he were to steer clear of such acts as might injure him in his notions of caste duties, would depend upon himself, and his doing so would be a proof that he possessed the tact a good public servant should have. Drawn into society, he would in sensible acquire that tone, that respect of truth and fair dealing, that abhorrence of meanness, that estimation of social and domestic worth, which, notwithstanding many notable imperfections, are still the characteristics of our middle classes, and on his return to his native land carry into practice his newly-acquired ideas. No native of India, left him pass what competitive examination he will, is fit to take part in the government of the country, (except in a subordinate position), without the social training a residence of several years in England could alone give him. In India, race prejudices are too strong to admit of Europeans and natives mixing socially together until education penetrated more deeply into the homes of the latter, and the quickest means of introducing such social fusion as to allow the government of the country to proceed harmoniously under members of a mixed public service, is by showing the latter what we are in our own land.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 22.

The depression traversing north-east India is now over Bengal. It has given light rainfall in East Assam. Another shallow depression is forming in the extreme north-west of India.

Forecast:— Few light local showers in North west Frontier Province North Punjab Assam and Upper Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23rd JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well but rain much needed generally.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop prospects improving. Cotton picking general. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains prospects improving. Crop prospects generally good.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop propects generally good.

Dhulia—Mornings cold. Rabi crops in fair condition.

Jalgaon—Unusually cool. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants ready for picking; smaller reaping season this year; picking general. Food-grains prospects improving and doing well. Wheat doing well. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop. Wheat prospects improving. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Broach—Seasonable. Colder than usual. Cotton plants showing bolls; rapidly ripening; crop accounts satisfactory; crop making good progress; cotton arriving in small quantities in some places; picking of first sowing partially begun; cotton prospects much improved.

Viramgam—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy.—Cotton plants flourishing; show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Cotton arrivals expected early.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.—Cotton picking commenced.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy.—Crop accounts less favourable.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd January 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at Lahore, Delhi and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Allahabad and Cawpore; the minimum has fallen and is in defect at Jhansi, Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind and Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect in Kathiawar and west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Light rain has been reported from Colombo: over the rest of the reporting area weather has been dry. Night temperature is lower than usual in Kathiawar, west Central India Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces and of the Punjab.

Light isolated showers are possible in the extreme south.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

Part of the relaxation which many persons allow themselves during the holiday season that has just passed is the dipping once more into the pages of some favourite book. I have been giving myself this pleasure, a London correspondent writes, with a little volume which came out four years ago, published by Elkin Mathews, and called "Memories and Music." The author is not mentioned on the title-page, and, although I have heard one or to names suggested, I have never seen or heard an authoritative ascription, and am, therefore, quite in the dark as to the writer who has given me so much delight. It is all about a man (the writer), woman to whom he has never addressed a word, and the opera; and to those who like it, it is one of the most fascinating books of recent years. It speaks of the way in which "a gracious presence in a theatre can land some mystic chord to complete the harmony of life.' And, as one sits down to review the dramatic year that is now passing away, the phrase comes suddenly to life. How many of the plays and players one has seen in 1912 have done anything to "complete the harmony of life" for us?

One looks back, and shivers to think how much there is one would gladly forget. That violent "Œdipus Rex," for example, at Covent Garden, with so little Sophocles and so much limelight and bizarrerie; that scarcely less violent "Iphigenia among the Tauri," at the Kingsway where Euripides was so nearly driven out of the theatre by the imitating of the methods of Professor Reinhardt; that "Othello" at His Majesty's, in which so much of the poetry of Shakespeare was deliberately turned into prose; and that rivival of "The Winter's Tale," at the Savoy, in which oddity replaced beauty, speech became gabble, and some of the lovelist lyric talk the poet ever wrote was made to sound not much more important than the dialogue in a musical comedy. One scarcely feels grateful for these things. They did not complete any harmony of life. Yet, even as one writes, charming memories come crowding along; and, above all, that of the joyful and beautiful rivival of "Twelfth Night," with which Mr. Granville Baker has made such divine amends for a mistaken, first venture. This has indeed been an event in the playgoings lives of many Hitherto, most London playgoers have come away from a Shakspearean rivival saying "How splendidly So-and-So acted!" or "How badly" or "What lovely scenery!" From "Twelfth Night" at the Savoy they come away saying "How glorious a dramatist Shakespeare was!" and in saying that, they, in the same breath, pay the players the highest of all compliments.

Another beautiful performance of a classic play in London in 1912 was one given by the Manchester, Repertory Theatre of "She Stoops to Conquer" at the Coronet in June. For the first time in our lives we heard and saw Goldsmith's play acted on a public stage as it is written; and the result was an evening of the rarest exhilaration. For Mr. Milton Rosmer's Marlow, Miss Edyth Goodall's Kate, and Mr. Bilboby's Tony some of us will be grateful as long as we live. Neither let us forget a performance of "Antony and Cleopatra," which the Benson Company gave us at the same theatre later in the year. It was not perfect for perfection is an unattainability in the case of such a work—but the splendid verse was spoken by men and women who, at any rate, showed that they realised the grandeur of the things they were saying; and in an unusual degree a modern audience got into vital touch with the greatest love-poem of all time. Of the modern plays of the year that told us something new or true, or both, several stand prominently forth and notably; Mr. Stanley Houghton's Hindle Wakes, beautifully acted by the Manchester players; Sir Arthur Pinero's The Mind-the-Paint Girl Messrs. Bennett and Knoblauch's Milestones, Mr. Leonox Robinson's Patriots in which Miss Sara Allgood gave so memorable a performance; Mr. Inglis Allen's If We Had Only Known, with its persuasive comment on the tragic folly of a married life out of which parenthood has arbitrarily been ruled; Mr. John Gasworthy's fantasy, The Pigeon, with its plea for a wiser charity towards the human flotsam and jetsam of a great city, and the same writer's powerful contrasts of class morality in "The Eldest Son," now running at the Kingsway. Mr. Houghton's "The Younger Generation," a three-actbasire on an over-sanctimonious and narrow control of family life, and the powerful play by Mr. Eugene Walter called "The Easiest Way," with its minute and intensely moving study of the making of what is called a Daughter of Joy also made their mark. With the exception of the last, which came from America, all these plays are the work of British dramatists: and a year cannot be called undistinguished which can show such a harvest of sincere, original, and artistically-composed drama. A farce by Mr. Harold Brighouse called "The Odd Man Out," which was seen at matinees at the Royalty Theatre, was scarcely less admirable in a comic way; while "Rutherford and Son," by Miss Githa Sowerby, and "The New Sin," by Mr. B. M. Hastings, were exceptionally able first efforts, though the praise they received in some quarters was beyond their merits, and succeeding work by the same writers has not so far quite sustained the reputation made by their debuts as dramatists.

One marvellous piece of acting was seen. It came from Sarah Bernhardt, who, in some scenes from "Phedre," electrified the Coliseum public with a display as splendidid as any she has ever given us. Its memory stands supreme. On a necessarily inferior level, and yet well worth remembering, was the acting of Mlle. Gilberte Legrand, in "Le Mariage de Mlle. Beulemans," a quite enchanting impersonation; of Miss Irene Vanbrugh in Mr. Barrie's short play, Rosalind; of Mr. George Fawcett in a mediocre American play, "The Great John Ganton; of Mr. Frederick Ross's Drake in the patriotic play now enjoying such well-deserved success at His Majesty's; of Mr. Gerald du Maurier, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Miss Nima Bouciault, and Miss Marie Lohr in Docrmats; of Mr. Esther White in practically every part he has played; of Mr. Henry Ainley as Malvolio, Miss McCarthy as Viola, and the impersonations of the commedians' parts in Twelfth Night; of Mr. Cyril Naude in Le Petit Cafe of Miss Hides Wright in Milestones; of Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Mr. Julian Royce in the very middling American melodrama, Find the Woman; of Miss Marie Tempest in "At the Barn"; and of Miss Irene Rooke as the mother in The Eldest Son.

The second balcony has not always the taste of the orchestra stalls. It is particularly so says a Paris critic in the drama that deals with big problems, with the vital questions of the hour. There is no man who has specialised in this more than Brieux. Re member the lances he has broken for freedom as against convention and social hypocrisy in such plays as "Les Remplacantes," a satire on the mothers who delegate their duties; "La Robe Rouge," in which he castigates the magistrates who commit crimes against justice for advancement and "Les Avaries," in which is exposed the ravages of a social evil. Brieux, notwithstanding his attacks on religion in "La Foi," has the temper of an Apostle. He is actuated, perhaps, by an atavic faith. To others, he leaves what he calls "the secrets of the alcove." He does not spend his time in analysing tiny emotions, in probing into human psychology, in laying bare the secret springs of the feminine heart. Rather, as the man posted at the masthead, he searches the horizon and reports his observations. His method has its advantages as well as its limitations. In the latter is to be placed his tendency to preach—to usurp the place of his personages—until we feel inclined to say: "Drop your thesis and get on with the story." But the two are inextricably bound. You cannot have the one without the other, the preserve without the powder—but sometimes the dose is overpowering.

In his latest play this dramatic hotgospeller lectures us on the new woman. He feels that new impulses are stirring—impulses of Feminism—towards equality of the sexes; but the picture he draws of the difficulties in the way of "la femme seule" is not encouraging. His heroine, left to her own resources, or, rather, chosing the free life of Paris instead of the cramped routine of the country, where she would be forced to respect the prejudices of a relative of the old school, finds the barriers insurmountable without the aid of man—the partiularman whom she eventually marries. M. Brieux, evidently has no lofty opinion of the average man of business in his relations with defenceless woman. Everywhere Therese meets with insult from employers in her search for work. It is to be hoped that the case is overstated, and that the tyranny of man has not reached such despicable depths. In a woman's journal Therese encounters jealousy from her own sex; in an industrial enterprise for women, the hostility of trade unions. But through the story in itself is simple and the conversations natural to a point that approaches banality there is a wealth of matter in the discourses that is bewildering.

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Bombay, 24th Jan., 1913.

25. Parades.—Saturday, 25th instant. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahalaxmi Battery at 5-15 p. m. for 6-inch B. L. C. and 10-inch H. P. Gun-Drill. Train leaves Colaba at 4-50 p.m. and Church Gate at 4-55 p.m. Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki with Helmets.

E. E. Company.—The first series of all night manning will take place from Monday the 27th January to Saturday the 1st of February inclusive.

All members should endeavour to attend these parades.

26. Musketry.—Sunday 26th instant. B. V. A. Rifle Association Matches 8 and 9 will be fired on the G. I. P. Railway range at Ghat Kopar.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m. and Colaba at 6-30 a.m.

(Sd.) F. W. WILSON, 2nd Lieut., Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A concert will be held in the B. V. A. Regimental Institute on Saturday, the 25th instant. Commencing at 9-30 p. m.

Admission:—Ladies and gentlemen Annas (8) eight each.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1913.

85. Parades.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Qrs., Council Road, to-day Friday the 24th instant at 6-30 p.m.

II—2nd Company will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p. m. to-day Friday the 24th instant.

Dress.—Drill order, Mufti.

86. Competition.—The Hill Memorial Inter-Coy. Challenge Cup Competition will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 16th February 1913.

Conditions:—Teams of 6 any rank, 200, 500 and 600 Yards. Officers Commanding Cos. should submit entries to Adjutant by the 25th instant.

87. Extract from Government Resolution General Department No. 389 dated 14th January 1913 is published for information:—

Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Mr. Robert Theodore Hope Mackenzie, to be second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 7th August 1912.

Mr. Mortimer James Kaz, to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 4th December 1912.

88. Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 1st to 8th February 1913.

Conveyance.—On Saturday the 1st February Special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Chaisi Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 2nd to 8th February.)

From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-38 a.m.

From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade, and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 30th instant.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 31st instant and open in Camp on the 1st February.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th Jan., 1913.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits at 7-15 a.m. Corps Shooting Club.

2. It is proposed to hold a Troop team shoot of team of 4 at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon Next, the 25th instant. The competition will be open to as many teams per troop as care to compete, advancing from 500 to 200 yards by stages of 50 yards. Object falling plates.

Prize to be awarded to each member of the winning team. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

3. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction open at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon the 22nd February and closes with the Divisional Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning the 10th March 1913.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut., Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

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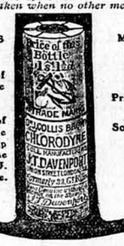

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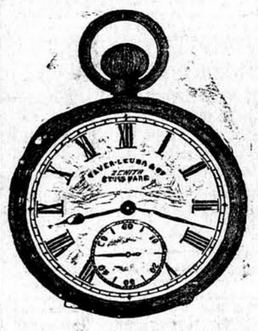

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